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The Bombay Gazette.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M., 1906.				
16th June	PENINSULAR ...	5291	CHINA	7913
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7012	DONGOLA	5050
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	8284		
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5291	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA ...	6523
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	5393		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5291	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	8284	MARMORA ...	10309
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA ...	9400		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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A. H. FROOM,
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Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat....	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier.....	21st July ,,

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HAKATA MARU.....	6161	Anderson.....	.....	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
CEYLON MARU	6038	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July

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OLYMPIA ....C F Osborne R.N.R.		5124...	13th July
CIRCASSIA ....A Haig		6716...	17th August
* BRITANNIA..H G Garrick		3069..	28th ,,
SCINDIA.....Shafto Abrey.....		5106...	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA .....J Thomson		5091...	3rd October
OLYMPIA ....C. F. Osborne R.N.R.		5124...	23rd October

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S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,993 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ..F. Mosca		4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

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	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

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†‡ TRIESTE .....D. Mistrorigo		5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND ..G. Matcovich		4940	20th July ,,
† NIPPON .....S. Tomanovich.		6316	31st ,, ,,
†CHINA .....G. Damianovich.		6000	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume ‡ Will call at Aden.

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AUSTRIA.....R. Colledani.....		7,600	28th June 1906.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£11,300,000
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They are self adjusting
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	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 14	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	1	53	8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 4	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	11	57	6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

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Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

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NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or the United Kingdom, who are now Resident in Bombay, and who may wish to Vote at the Municipal Ward Elections are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office, not later than the 31st July, 1906, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll, about to be prepared:—

1. The year of graduation and the University to which the Graduate belongs.
2. Present age.
3. The Street Number of the house (with Street Name) occupied by the Graduate. It should be stated whether the Graduate has resided at this address UNINTERRUPTEDLY since 1st April, 1906, or, if only occasionally, during what periods since 1st April, 1906.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th June, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of JAMNABAI, widow of DHAKOO GOVIND MISTREE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MOROBA DHANAJI, WASSUDEO LAXMAN and WISHVANATH GOPAL Executors named therein all of Bombay Hindoo residing at Borbhat Lane outside the Fort.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and six and in the 6th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of June, 1906.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTE.—All communications to be Addressed to the MANAGER.

Bombay, 14 June, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDESIR BEJONJEE SOORTEE of Bombay Parsi, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 79, Medows street, Fort, Bombay, and to the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that pieces or parcel of land of Foras tenure together with the messuage or Bungalow, Stable and out houses standing thereon, situate on the South of Chikalwady Road, at Tardeo, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty-two and a half square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 24, 31, New No. D-13697, Old Survey No. 152, and New Survey No. 9-7045, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Pisto, on the North by Chikalwady Road, and on the South by the property of Dosibai Cawasji Jussawalla, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3698 (9) and Street No. 1 (a), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1906.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,800,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Jamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong.	
Bombay	Karachi	Foochow	
Calcutta	Singapore	Saigon	
Jalcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin	
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow	
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama	
Penang	Manilla	Kobe	
Thaiping (poh (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1857.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the war and fret and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, fearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAKOLHA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine and The New Brain and Nerve Food.

F. & C. OSLER.
BOMBAY

Electric Light Engineers.

To His Excellency The Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Highest Grade Materials only used.

Expert European Supervision.

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Electric Light Fittings.

Public Buildings, Private Houses, Banks, Showrooms Offices, &c., Installed throughout with Electric Ligh and Electric Punkhas for connection with the Mains of the Bombay Electric Supply Co.

Electric Fittings of Osler's own Manufacture!

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co, Ld, LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES
"We cannot speak too highly of

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,

Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,

Fresh and

Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.

Perfection.

PROVISIONS,

always fresh and

good alike.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY

"A FINE POWDER"

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

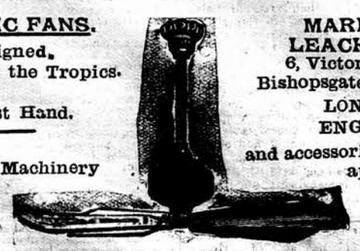
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

ELECTRIC FANS.

Specially Designed for the Tropics.

Buy First Hand.

Catalogues of Electrical Machinery



MARPLES, LEACH & CO., 6, Victoria Avenue, Bishopsgate St., Without, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

and accessories on application.

"I found LEMCO of immense service during the journey, it was light of weight, "went into small space and possessed relatively great nourishing value."—

DR. SVEN HEDIN, *in Central Asia and Tibet.*

NO KIT IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

LEMCO

HALLERINE.

Price per Bottle As. 12.

The most reliable remedy for the cure of

CHOLERA.

Small dose, small Price,

BUT

Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Bombay mails of 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 83 15-16 = + 1-16
3 do. Bonds ..... 94 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 103 1-2 = + 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7-8 = unchanged
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 29 11-16 = — 3-16
4 months hence ..... 29 5-16 = — 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 64 1-4 = — 1-2
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·18 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20·48 3-4 = ,,
New York Demand ..... 4·85 7-8 = ,,
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-2 do = ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ... 3 1-2 do = ,,
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 do = + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 do = unchanged
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 5-8 do = + 3-8
7 day market loans ..... 3 3-4 do = unchanged
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 June close firm
METALS—
Copper Braziers £95 = — £11
Yellow metal 73-4d
Tin Plates £ 1-12-3
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-5-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-15-0—
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0
WHEAT—firm
RAPESEED—
Brown 43 + 1-1 J-J sellers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Boll 42 7-8 — 3-8 J-J sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8 —1-8
IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton market closed ..... Moderate business
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... quiet
Total sales 8,000
Spot ..... 6 3/16—1
Egyptian F G F Brown 10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export 500
Imports 1,000
Futures closed ..... quiet but steady

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·80	5·80	5·71
—2	—2	—3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·53	5·57
—3	—2	—3
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·57	5·58	5·59
—3	—2	—2

Receipts at U S Ports 6,000
Do. last year 17,000
Exports to Great Britain 21,000
Do. do Continent 15,000
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·20
Future, month of July ..... 10·68+6 } a
Do. do. Dec ..... 10·45 +7 } a
a Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later as official weather reports are considered favourable.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 1 8
Futures month of July ..... 11·18+12
Do. do. Aug ..... 10·75+12
Tone at close ..... steady

The following statement of shipments of goods for the month of May 1906 :—

	To Calcutta	To Rangoon	To Madras	To Bombay	To Karachi
Cotton Piece Goods—					
Bleached & White ...	8700000	2000000	1300000	15900000	8500000 a
Unbleached & Grey..	7820000	1100000	7000000	22800000	5200000 a
Dyed & Coloured.	4800000	1600000	800000	4900000	26 0000 a
Printed ...	310.000	220800	180000	9600000	6600000 a
Twist and Yarns—					
Dyed & Bleached	510000	440000	230000	410000	100000 lbs
Unbleached & Grey..	190000	30000 a yards.	650000 b lbs.	6400	00100000 lbs

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Thursday 14th June 1906 :—

Cotton	4,625 bales.
Wheat	7,258 cwts.
Linseed	3,488 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,915 do
Gingellyseed	271 do
Poppyseed	4,083 do
Groundnut	111 do
Castorseed	3,467 do
Rice	952 do
Myrabolams	336 do
Cottonseed	10,450 do
Mowrasseed	15 do
Gram	1,472 do
Jowar	116 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion ..... Rs. 3,84,489
Exports Oriental from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY JUNE 15.

THE official forecast of the monsoon was published in Simla on the 10th instant. It is not satisfactory reading, as the rainfall predicted, we are informed, will not be appreciably smaller in total amount than that of last year, which was, however, considerably below normal. Last year there was a failure of rain over a very large tract of country, resulting in famine and distress, while in Bombay we had one of the smallest rainfalls on record. It is to be hoped that if the total amount for all India is to be the same as last year, the distribution will be on more equable lines, and that the Bombay Presidency will not have a repetition of the serious deficiency.

While the official forecast is certainly pessimistic, it is interesting to note that the opinion of the Bazaar is quite the opposite, as it is generally believed that the rainy season will be very favourable. A good start has certainly been made during the past week, as notwithstanding the high pressure and unfavourable rain conditions, a storm has swept up the coast bringing moderately heavy rain as far North as Kathiawar, and showers were reported throughout the Deccan, Khandeish, Berars into the Central Provinces. The usual arguments are still flourishing as to whether the monsoon has burst or not, but if the latter, we have certainly had a very good imitation in Bombay during the past few days.

We append a list of the total exports from Bombay of cottonseeds and wheat during the month of May.

Cotton	1,51,703 Bales
Wool and Goat hair	6,535 ,,
Linseed	81,721 cwts
Rapeseed	1,95,032 ,,
Gingelly sed	41,155 ,,
Cottonseed	1,77,286 ,,
Castorseed	1,22,219 ,,
Poppyseed	1,27,953 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Other seeds	7,052 ,,
Myrabolams	73,193 ,,
Wheat	42,694 ,,

The total quantity of Manganese ore exported in May was 41,146 tons.

COTTON.

There was an advance in the early part of the week due to speculative operations, which was quite lost on Wednesday. Messrs. Neil Bros. estimate of 20 millions for the acreage may possibly account for the rejection of the telegram advising this also added, weather favourable and as beneficial rains are reported in the cotton belt, where previous advices indicated need of moisture, it is apparent that the weather conditions for the growing crop are all that can be desired. It is possible that speculative manipulations may maintain rates for the July position, but the future still remains entirely dependent on the weather prevailing for the next month or two. Up to the present time it is very satisfactory to know that the crop has had an excellent start, and that another record crop is quite possible.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
June 8th... closed		11·20
,, 9th... do.		11·20
,, 11th...5·33		11·25
,, 12th...5·32		11·25
,, 13th...6·00		11·20
,, 14th...6·00		11·20

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York.

	Liverpool.	New York.
June 8th... closed		10·60
,, 9th... do.		10·55
,, 11th...5·33		10·73
,, 12th...5·32		10·77
,, 13th...5·32		10·92
,, 14th...5·30		11·08

The local market has been rather erratic. As all the stocks are now cleared off the green and put under cover, sellers are not so eager to part with their holdings and rates for ready cotton were advanced. But buyers have been distinctly averse to follow the rise, and business throughout the week was dragging. For certain special qualities required for ready shipment there was a moderate enquiry and fancy rates were paid, but mills are still holding off and only fill up their immediate wants from day to-day.

In new crop a small business was reported during the week. Japan shippers bought Berars and Khandeish for January delivery and speculators were operating to a small extent in Bengals, Broach and some Oomras descriptions. At the close the tone is steady. We quote :—

Khandeish	M.G. F.G.	January	Rs. 201 1-2
K. A. K.	M.G. Fine	do.	,, 211
Bengals	H.G. F.G.	do.	,, 181 1-2
do	M.G. Fine	do.	,, 192
Broach	M.G. Good	March	,, 240

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for week. Bales	Total since 1st Oct. 1905. Bales	Total same time last Season.
Khandeish	2665	434738	294192
Central India	2323	132331	130459
Barsoo and Nuggur ...	2360	142546	115022
Berars	2495	491920	548874
Central Provinces	4974	349458	372863
Total Oomras ...	14817	1551126	1461510
Dhollera	3125	177351	82647
Broach	934	257744	232938
Compta and Dharwar ...	2528	75642	33458
Westerns	189	22239	1.296
Bengals N-W Provinces.	268	326791	346333
Bengals Rajputana	1693	37222	74362
Sind	nil	29914	57956
Persian	1	1695	2315
American	761	15297	51533
Egyptian	nil	1466	1379
Other Sorts	do	3748	7792
Total	24,320	2,429,358	2,416,148

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	24,320
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 14th June	2,242,9353
Shipments for the week to Europe.	30,710
To. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	3340
Total	34,053

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th June

Europe	814,103
Japan	348,270
China	18,903
Coast Ports	21,815
Total	1,203,094
Afloat in harbour for Europe	7,869
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	332

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Total	steady,	
Estimated sales	7,000	
Imports	0,000	
June-July 5·33 +3	July-Aug. 5·33 +3	Aug.-Sep. 5·34 +3
Sep.-Oct. 5·26 +3	Oct-Nov. 5·21 +3	Nov.-Dec. 5·20 +3
Dec.-Jan 5·20 +3	Jan.-Feb. 5·21 +3	Feb.-Mar. 5·22 +3

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal. H. G. (fty. terms) ...	183	178	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (fty. terms) ...	197	187	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	196	185	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	203	197	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	203	193	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.) ...	...	204	197	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	...	203	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M G)	195	299	...	do.
Karunga do (M G)				
Akola do (M G)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	...	209	203	do.
Dhamungaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	207	201	...	do.
Nagpur Kampoos (M.-G.) ...	212	206	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	261	253	...	do.
Bhownugger, (M. G.) ...	226	216	...	do.
Do (H. G.) ...	216	203	...	do.
Mutida (M.-G.) ...	202	193	...	do.
Dhawar (S.-G.) ...	...	...	233	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	233	do.
Compta (M. G.) ...	...	...	207	do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—With a dull and declining market in Europe local rates have further fallen away since our last report. Exporters are doing little or nothing, and local dealers are left with fairly large stocks on hand, against September sutta sales. We quote in a weak market :

Ready	Rs. 7-3
September	Rs. 7-10

RAPESEED.—This market is also quiet, arrivals still remain in a very moderate scale, but there is not much enquiry for export, and business is slack. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-5
Yellow do	,, 8-2
Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-1
Brown Delhi	,, 7-7

POPPYSEED.—This market is steady with a small enquiry for export : We quote Rs. 8-4 ready Rs. 8-5, September.

GINGELLYSEED.—Business is more or less at a standstill and quotations are quite nominal.

COTTONSEED.—Steady and unchanged at Rs. 19-8 per candy.

CASTORSEED.—Quiet at about Rs. 36 1/2 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market remains dull with quotations unchanged. There is nothing doing for export and local mills are not in the market at present. Prices are maintained, as up-country holders are averse to part with stocks until the monsoon is well established.

Work's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	59,034 cwts.
Linseed	33,333 ,,
Rape Rai and Mustard	32,148 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,207 ,,
Poppyseed	17,200 ,,
Groundnuts	691 ,,
Castorseed	21,337 ,,
Rice	18,037 ,,
Myrabollams	14,320 ,,
Cottonseed	69,993 ,,
Mowrasseed	814 ,,
Gram	30,232 ,,
Joowar	6,154 ,,
Maize	24 ,,

FREIGHT.

The market is dull with only a retail business reported. The steamer Chanda for Antwerp filled up at 10s 6d. The steamer Ikbal for Dunkirk booked seeds at 10s 6d to 10s. 9d., and cotton at 11s 6d. For Hamburg bookings are reported of seeds at 10s 6d to 11s. Speculators are quoting for June 10s 6d to 13s. according to port and cargo, for July 11s to 11s. 6d, and August to December 2s to 12s 6d. The fixtures reported include the Steamer Nidderdale ready at 10s 6d 1 picked port. Steamer Imani ready at 10s 1 picked port.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th ...	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	43,59,666	Decrease
Other Deposits	,,	32,81,345	do
Sundries	,,	83,039	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs	3,73 332	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities ...	,,	33,950	do
Credits on Securities	,,	3,03,472	do
Loans do.	,,	9,22,932	do
Bills discounted & purchased ...	,,	4 35 088	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	,,	6,9 4	do
Sundries	,,	65,201	do
Cash	,,	61,19,119	Decrease

These figures show an increase of 24 lakhs in the trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 17 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras is 10 lakhs down. No change was made in any of the Presidency Banks' official rates during the week. The general position of the money market is unaltered.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 40,70,000. Of the thirty lakhs put up for tender on Wednesday 27 10 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 4 d. and 2 90 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenders at these rates receiving 9 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment has again been increased to forty lakhs. Extra allotments to the extent of Rs. 1,10,000 in Bills at 4 1 32d. are announced.

The mail of the 1st June brings £33,000 silver and £3,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs 17,33,000
Bombay	,, 8,00,000
Madras	,, 5,00,000
Total ...	Rs. 31,10,000

The mail of the 8th June brings £2,20,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, £420,000, silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 23,40,000
Bombay	,, 8,90,000
Madras	,, 5,40,000
Total ...	Rs. 40,70,000

The mail of the 15th June brings £300,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 17,10,000
Bombay	,, 9,00,000
Madras	,, 2,10,000
Total ...	Rs. 28,30,000

EXCHANGE.

A moderate business in 3 months' sight bills at 1s 4 7-32d. is reported during the week, but not all on Bombay account. For Bank remittance there is little country to speak of and is 1s 4 1-32d demand during the slack season. Calcutta is busy on and off, and Karachi is doing as much as the Railway facilities will permit.

EXCHANGES.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D.A.	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1-4 d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
French France 3	do.	do.	170 to 170 1-4
Marks 3	do.	do.	138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	...	152
Shanghai	30	do	212 1-2
Japan	30	do.	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rupee paper market was dull early in the week, owing to the big drop in the Presidency Banks' weekly cash balance. It has since advanced slightly and closes steady at our quotations, as under:

3 1-2 per cent. cash			Rs. 93-13
1st settlement 29th June			93-13
		Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	104 4
4 per cent	,, ,, ...	1930	104 4
4 per cent	,, ,, ...	1932	104 8
4 per cent	,, ,, ...	1935	104 8
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 0
5 per cent	,, ,, ...	1946	104 0
5 per cent	,, ,, ...	Tanna	120 0
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust ...	Sanitary	118 0
4 per cent	,, ...	1959	104 0
4 per cent	,, ...	1964-65	104 0

BULLION.

Silver has fallen heavily during the week in sympathy with London, where the market has declined owing to absence of big buyers. To-day it is reported that the Government of India has stopped buying in London and the market is weak.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ..... per oz.	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold ..... ,,	24	0	6
Bombay do. ..... ,,	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ..... per 10	15	3	0
Napoleons ..... ,,	15	3	0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..... per oz.	75	0	0
Do. 1st settlement ..... ,,	75	0	0
Do 2nd do ..... ,,	74	9	0

PIECE-GOODS.

So far there is little or nothing actually doing, although a small enquiry is springing up owing to the recent rain. If the rains continue to be satisfactory during the next fortnight the market should show an immediate and very marked improvement. It is hoped that the present very heavy stocks will be rapidly depleted, such being the case, forward business with Manchester will be resumed.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	95,000	27,000	3 300
Hongkong ...	79,000	53 000	5,800
	174,000	80,000	9,100

254 000 Bales.

The local market is quiet with little fresh business reported.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market is firm and some ready sales in copper are reported at £93 and in yellow metal at £78. Nothing, however, is done in forward.

IRON AND STEEL.—Quiet but steady markets with only a small business passing.

SPELTER } Have advanced at home but
PIG-LEAD } are quiet here.

COALS.

The market is quiet. Some 3,500 tons of various descriptions damaged by fire and water have been sold, part ex-bunder, and part ex alongside, at various rates, not disclosed.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,470. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs 165, New Berars at Rs 535. Indian Cotton at Rs 137 1/2. In Miscellanous list Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 310. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs 151. Maroks have changed hands at Rs 148 X.-D. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs 430, Bombay Telephones at Rs 31. Treachers have improved to Rs 570. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at and about Rs 467 1/2, and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs 527 1/2. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs 935. Central Indias at Rs 2,040. Chinas are quiet at Rs 1,120 Colaba Land are quiet at Rs 960. Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs 1,215, Crescents at and about Rs 137 1/2. Davids, after touching Rs 592 1/2 for July delivery have again declined to Rs 472 1/2. Fraunji Potits have declined to Rs 1,230. Manekji Petits have ruled between Rs 3,465 and Rs 3,425 for July settlement closing at Rs 3,450. Queens are unchanged at Rs 800 Swadeshis have declined to Rs 1,520 Kohinoors to Rs 645, Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs 1,180. Phoenix at Rs 112 1/2, Centuries are quiet at Rs 2.40 Textiles are weak at Rs 1,375. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld. ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs 10 Premium. The rest are quiet at previous quotations.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 1ST JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain H. G. H. Lewellio, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 1st June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Drew Mr W J
Mann Mr J O
Porter Mr P B
Roberts Mr
Robinson Mr L B
Robinson Mr A E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Argles Mr W
Bamford Mr C R
Egerton Mr B
Gore Mr H
Hunter Mr W F
Hussain Mr J S
Jenkins Capt J
Khan Mr M Din
Lucey Mr and Mrs A S
Nowrojee Mr D
Moss Lt-Col
Mulien Mrs French
Napier Dr H
Robinson Mr S B
Thistlewaite Mr J
Walsh Mr T

FROM BRINDISI.

Staley Mr Justice
Triggs Mr B

FROM PORT SAID—Russ Mr S.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Bispo Rev J A.

FROM ADEN.

Ebraham Mr Mahomed
Hajeebhoy Mr J
Starrack Mr C S

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co's steamer Peninsular Commander Palmer, to Marseilles, and London :—

Abbot Mr A H
Agnew Mr H C
Batty Hon Mr Justice
Bate Mrs H
Bromley Mr H T
Burnard Mrs and Infant
Clayton Mr E H
Collings Mr A B
Dalzell Mr J P
Downing Major R H
Dobson Col
Dobson Miss
Devitt Miss Ffrench M
Fagan Major H B
Fox Mr and Mr H Hoyns
Gavin Jones Mr T
Gillmon Mr J C
Goldney Miss
Gross Mr A
Harley Capt
Hamilton Mr A H J
Holt Mr W V
Jameson Major and Mrs J B
Kauffeld Mr
Lyall Mr W H
Moore Mr and Mrs G R
Mody Mr F R
Moylan Mr
Paterson Col E
Palmer Mr and Mrs and Infant
Patel Mr F R
Pringle Miss
Quicke Mrs
Robinson Captain V C W
Roddick Mr
Rushton Capt
Solomon Mr Sidik
Stewart Mr J F K
Vesey The Hon E J
Wilson Mr G

GOOD NEWS FROM SRIRANGAM, TRICHINOPOLY.

Mr. K. Krishniah, whose address is care of Mr. T. Kanniah Garoo, retired Hospital Assistant, 762, Maunar Pillai's Street, Srirangam, Trichinopoly, India, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs: For two years I have been suffering from terrible urinary and kidney troubles, and although I went under hospital treatment, I could get no lasting relief. At last, urged by a friend of my father, I gave your splendid Doan's backache kidney pills a trial I could soon tell they were doing me good, and gradually they drove all the clogging impurities out with the urine.

"My pen fails me to express my gratitude and delight, for since taking the second box of Doan's backache kidney pills I have enjoyed the very best of health, such as I used to before my terrible illness. I can recommend Doan's backache kidney pills as being quite tasteless and not purgative."

In his communication Mr. Krishniah goes on to say: "I used to get sharp pains in the back; I was dizzy and faint, and troubled with chilly sensations. On getting up in the mornings I used to feel very tired. My appetite was, I must say, extremely poor; my heart was weak.

"I hope," Mr. Krishniah concludes, "that you will publish the facts of my cure, so that it may be the means of saving others who suffer from the terrible kidney disease.

"Wishing your medicine every success, I remain, yours sincerely, (Signed) K. Krishniah."

Doan's backache kidney pills are Rs. 2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10. Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—May 27, at Maisonette Upper Teddington wife of Donald Frank Adamson M I E E of a son.
BYRNE—May 30, at 14 Craigerne Road Blackheath wife of Capt H F Byrne York and Lancaster Regt of a daughter
CHURCHER—May 24, at Oakfield Mortimer wife of Major D W Churcher 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers
HAY—May 22, at Fontainebleau Torquay wife of Capt W N Hay 126th (D C O) Baluchis of a son
ISAACS—May 29, at Rosmorgue Camberley wife of Major Hubert Isaacs The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt) of a son
KERR—May 24, at Brightstone House Farnborough, to Major F and Lady Helen Kerr of a son
TRYON—May 24, at 56 Eaton Square S W wife of Capt G C Tryon of a son

MARRIAGES.

BALSTON—BURT—April 25, at St George's Cathedral Perth Western Australia William Balston to Maud Annie Georgiana daughter of Octavius Burt I S C
HAWKINS—DALTON—May 23, at St George's, Catford S E Major Harford Hawkins V D to Jessie Jane Dalton daughter of Frederick C Dalton Esq
JEFFCOAT—BURROWS—May 21, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore Alfgerioon C Jeffcoat captain Royal Fusiliers son of Deps Surg-Gen J H Jeffcoat to Mabel daughter of the late William Burrows
POLLAK—MAKOWER—May 22, at the West London Synagogue Omar Pollak of Yokohama to Mabel Felicia daughter of Mr and Mrs M Mackower Hyde Park Hotel

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—May 24, at Milvaston Lodge, Leamington Spa Major-Gen W H Graham retired Royal Art son of the late Lieut-Col W H Graham late Royal Eng (Bengal) aged 69.
HIGHTON—May 29, at Headley Hants Alice R wife of W T Highton.
LASCELLES—May 23, at 55 Hans Road S W Col Walter Richard Lascelles late Rifle Brigade aged 63.
OSBORNE—May 24, at 36 George's Road Kensington Square the Lady Emma Charlotte Godolphin Osborne daughter of the eighth Duke of Leeds, and late lady-in-waiting to her Imperial Highness the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha aged 69.
PAGET—May 25, at 4 Buil Mansions S W Juliana Fortescue wife of Major Victor Paget Royal Horse Artillery
RICHARDSON—May 22 at Kirklevington Grange, Yarm Yorkshire Sir Thomas Richardson aged 88
SIMKINS—May 27, at 17 Cyril Mansions Battersea Park John Goodall Simkins late captain 7th batt King's Royal Rifles.
WILLIAMS—On Ascension Day Arthur Leonard Williams late major Royal Scots son of the late Lieut-Gen E A Williams C B R A aged 49.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LYONS—June 10, at Lahore, of enteric fever, Charles Herbert (Bertie), son of Charles Lyons, 1st P V R

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee"

KEMP'S

Protumen.

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs. a.
PROTUMEN ½ lb. packet	0 12 each.
PROTUMEN ¼ ,, ,, ...	1 4 ,,
PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,, ...	2 6 ,,
PROTUMEN Corn flour	0 12 ,,
PROTUMEN Arrowroo	0 14 ,,
PROTUMEN do.	1 8 ,,
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes ...	0 8 ,,

Kempton Park

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 7-55m.. 7-39a. Low water, 1-17m., 1-14a.
Berar Manufacturing Company, ordinary general meeting.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h 22m., Sun sets 6h 33m,. High Water 9-2m, 8-23a, Low water 2-1m., 2-12a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., to-day, (16th instant).

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will conduct the senior class as usual in "Mathew Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth" and the junior class will re-open on Sunday, and the opening address will be delivered by Mr.

WE ... ...

WANT ... ...

YOU ... ...

TO be more comfortable this hot weather. You can avoid that sticky feeling, that unpleasant perspiration and that danger from chills.

BY WEARING PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

Give our materials a trial this summer and you will be surprised how less unbearable the hot weather will seem.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc. and samples will gladly be forwarded on application to :—

THE MANAGER,
DEPT. "4,"
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

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WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S
WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere,
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
VR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.
For prices etc., apply to
GVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
POONA AGENTS,
Messrs. FRENCHMAN & Co.
64, CIVIL LINES.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES
SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
BORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
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ROME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Stations are also supplied with Papers
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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
BOMBAY

ABBOT'S OVER COATS AND CLOAKS.
Durable Superior qualities guaranteed thoroughly reliable, all sizes 48 to 54, at Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.
BOMBAY PIECE GOODS MART,
55, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Opposite John Robert's, BOMBAY,

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.
Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.
Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.
Telegrams :— "METROPOLE," Simla.

YOU WANT PERFECTION IN THE PIANO YOU BUY
and you get it in the beautiful instruments of
GEBRÜDER KNAKE.
These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.
SOLE AGENTS
S. Rose & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Brindisi, at Marseilles, or at the Docks by tugs. Instructions at Brindisi, Marseilles, Calais, etc., will be

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Langbank, 2965 tons, Captain W J Rout, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Ashtabula, 4326 tons, Captain C Harwood, will sail to-day for Java, in ballast.

The steamer City of Agra, 3096 tons, Captain C K Browne, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Barbarigo, 2821 tons, Captain A Giacopollo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice 20th May with a general cargo.

The steamer Netherdale, 2721 tons, Captain J C Alexander arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Turkistan, 2899 tons, Captain F Paton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Suakim and Marmagoa in ballast.

The F Rubattino, S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 3044 tons, Captain A Cogiolo, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer General 1480 tons, Captain Muhlbauer, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr P E Mitcheson, Mr and Mrs Fuling, Mr W B M Bartholomeuz, Mr Syedalli Hassan and a number of deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 12th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN THE STREAM.
H M S Fox-Capt J B Enstace Cruiser.
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr F H nening ..... Survy St
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Canning...Comdr Marsack ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 15.

Hoselnco.....693 Roberts.....P Gulf B & P S N Co
Putialu .....1929 Willsnen .....Zanzabar M M & Co
Mazagon .....3280 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Quorimba.....433 Smith .....M M & Coo
Maitura.....1802 MacLean.....M M & Co
Vadala .....2164 Skinner.....M M & Co
Alavias .....2974 Dexter .....E Tajbby
Ahmadi.....1640 crook's .....B & P S N Co
Langbank .....2965 Rout .....W & A Graham & Co
Pekin .....2522 Lester .....NF.....P & O Co
Dido .....3127 Pickering.....Finlay Muir & Co
Ashtabula .....4327 Harwood .....Standard oil Co
Vancouver.....2260 McDongal .....W & A Graham & Co
Mosntari.....1119 Whioughby.....B & P S N Co
Nerbadda.....M M & Co
Ismail .....2779 .....Jamieson.....K Nixon & Co
Delhi .....4783 Andrews .....China.....26-6 P & O Co
Sir John Jackson.....2166 Harison .....W & Graham & Co
Dunolly .....2127 Young .....W & A Graham & Co
Unipenta .....3420 Hill.....M M & Co
Launa.....933 C.tbush .....M M & Co
Begwalla.....2270 Carey .....M M & Co
Yetetia .....2333 Morran .....K Nixon & Co
Nairung.....2262 Thomsen.....F Morrison & Co
Buron Abruzzi.....2779 Kinnedy.....
Amaryllis .....2587 .....Lani.....
Mozaffari .....1357 Molony.....B & P S N Co
Netherdale .....2721 Alexander.....K N & Co
Turkistan.....2899 Paton .....
Afghanistan.....2843 Moore .....K N & Co
Oriental .....3.93 Lewellin .....Aden.....and I O Co
Peninsular .....2919 Palmer.....Aden .....186 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Netherdale s	Alexander ...	Delagoa Bay, May 19
	Turkistan s	Paton	Cardiff, May 1
	Afghanistan s.....	Moore	London, Mar 16
	Oriental s.....	Lewellin	Aden, June 10
	Barbarigo s	Giacop.llo ...	Venice, May 20

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Lhasa s.....	Rothwell	Karachi
	General s.....	Muhlbauer ...	Zanzibar, &c
	D Balduino s.....	Coglio.o	Genoa, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Ashtabula, Harwood, for Java
" City of Agra, Browne, for Karachi
" Langbank, Rout, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Afghanistan, for Newport, &c
" Nidardale, for Antwerp, &c
" Turkistan, for Philadelphia
" Vancouver, for Liverpool, &c
" Oriental, for London

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	From
7	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
9	Argenfels	Antwerp
11	Clan Macnab ●	Coast
11	Cromwell	London
11	Umkuzi	Natal
12	Pentakota	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The City Line steamer City of Karachi, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant.

HIGH COURT.—June 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)
After the appellate side work is over.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mohamalik Hojar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard
250-02—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F
432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidasi widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and. Part Heard
852-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Li and others—Hiralal D and P. tonji B and K—P F
688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person
453-04—Hralal D—Muss Yacub vs Manilal Jitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F
560-05—K J Billimoria—Lalji Ravji vs Surshingh Mathuratas and others—Madhavji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F
687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Coverji vs Jethabhai Narayy—Wadia G and Co
For dismissal under Sec 381 of P Code.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott.
Contested Chamber Matters.
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

751-05—Rrghavaya and B—Nagerally Sayad Hasanally vs Sakina Bai vs Kang and P—Part heard
179-05—In person—Mafubai Widow vs Cursim Umersey—Mirza and M
100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alias Bachoo Abo Sathar an another vs Seedick Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and V
218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co
788 05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and anr vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and
550 05—Wadia G and Co—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Balchand Khooshalchand—Matubhai J and M
697-05—smetham Hand N—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamud Dawiah Shanilal Mulk Bahadur
657-05—Bhalshanker K and G—Baiji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K
434-05—Mulla and M—Jetsingji Manecokhand vs Khooma Mana—Wadia G and Co

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY JUNE 17TH 1906.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
8 a m—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agatter in G
Hymns—162, 178 and 318
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—185 540 and 27
Collections for—Poor Fund

Daily—Matins at 8.15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-35 a m—Holy Communion—Choral
5-15 p m Sunday School Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a m—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p m—Evening Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith B A
5 p m—Sunday School
9 to 10 p m—Social Hour

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS,
10 a m—Preacher—Rev A J Rovnell
6-30 p m—Preacher—Rev A J Rovnell
5 p.m.—Sunday School

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a m—Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—554, and 170
9-45 a m—Litany
Hymns—163, and 164
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Class for Young men
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—537, 163, 551, 215 and 29

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
11 a m—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a m—Morning Service
6 30 p m—Evening Service
Psalm—84
Hymn—195 240 and 241

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong
Hymns—285 193 and 540

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)
9-30 a m—Matins and Litany
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)
8-30 a m—Sunday School
11 a m—United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
6-30 p m—Evening Service—Rev Dr Mckichan

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
Services in the Boy's School room
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p.m.—Evensong—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for Church Expenses

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

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HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906.

LADY HAMILTON AND "HORATIA."

It would be a merciful thing if the world would let the dead past bury its dead and keep them securely beneath the soil—that is, all except the truly great. But no ; the evil that men do must still live after them, for people take a delight in exhuming the bones in order to find whether some of the good interred therewith may not also be evil. The weaknesses and foibles of great men are being constantly brought back to the public gaze and posterity may come to think of our heroes and poets and statesmen as mere libertines, with a just enough of virtue to redeem them from unqualified worthlessness, and to save them from universal execration. Only the other day all the unfortunate incidents of Byron's intimacy with Mrs. Leigh were unearthed through the obstinacy of a latter-day member of the family, and now we have, for the hundredth time, the story of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton. It appears in the June number of "Cornhill" and is from the pen of Mr. E. S. P. Haynes. He tells us that the papers of his great-grandfather, Sir Harris Nicolas, have just come into his possession and the letters addressed to him by Nelson's daughter Horatia, while he was bringing out his edition of Nelson's despatches. They still, he thinks, possess their interest, though they have lumbered in an old trunk for upwards of sixty years. Nevertheless, they contribute no new facts, except for showing that it was Mr. Matcham, her uncle by marriage, who fetched Horatia from Calais after Lady Hamilton's death—not the second Earl Nelson and Mr. Henry Cadogan, as is commonly related—a fact which matters very little anyhow. But it is also claimed that the papers shed some light on the character of Lady Hamilton—not light which makes a very great difference, though Horatia does not seem to have had at all a dull time with her mother. We cannot help admiring the belief of Sir Harris Nicolas in Lady Hamilton. Both he and the Rev. Philip Ward, who married Horatia, believed that the relations between and Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson were purely platonic—dear innocent gentlemen to believe in the possibility of an enduring and consistent platonic affection between a man and another man's wife. But if it did in this case and if Sir Harris died in ignorance of the real facts, it is a thousand pities to have brought up the old story again and to have adduced new evidence in support of it.

It seems to be certain that Horatia was born on January 29th, 1801, as the result of Nelson's intimacy. She lived until 1881, "without being aware who her mother was, or seeing the Morrison papers which are held to have established the facts of the case. She was baptised Horatia Nelson Thompson at the Marylebone Registry and the birth was antedated to October 1800, "presumably to conceal her real origin." According to Mr. Haynes, Nelson's letters at first mention a "Mr. Thompson" the fictitious father, but the hero of Trafalgar afterwards acknowledged himself as the father and constantly refers to an equally fictitious "Mrs. Thompson" as the mother—the awful mistake of keeping letters containing incriminating statements. These unfortunate documents not only make clear the identity of Horatia, but show that Lady Hamilton had even another daughter, Emma, who did not long survive her birth. Lady Hamilton was appointed by Nelson to be guardian of the former child and in all letters, sent through the post, she is referred to as theirs. It is asserted that Nelson never knew of the birth of the second child and "Emma" never admitted the birth of either, since to have done so would have destroyed all her hopes of a public pension. But it seems entirely beyond doubt that Horatia was born at the house of Sir William Hamilton and within a week was smuggled to a house in Marylebone where she was put in charge of a nurse, being "often brought to the house of Sir William Hamilton" afterwards, though Sir William knew nothing of her parentage. In one letter written by Horatia, when Mrs. Ward, she showed that she did not believe herself to be the daughter of Lady Hamilton. On Mrs. Cadogan's death-bed Horatia "earnestly prayed her to tell me who my mother was, but she would not, influenced then, I think, by the fear that I might leave her." Again she writes : "I do not alter my opinion that Lady Hamilton could not have been my mother."

During the pinch of poverty and most probably as a consequence of it, Lady Hamilton fell a victim to intemperance. "She contracted the baneful habit of taking spirits and wine to a fearful degree. Latterly her mind became so irritable by drinking that I had written to Mr. Matcham and he had desired that I should lose no time in getting some respectable person to take me over and that I was to come to them, where I should find a home. . . With all Lady Hamilton's faults—and she had many—she had many fine qualities." Thus writes Horatia, but she does not tell us what they were, though she is at pains to assure us that almost to the end Lady Hamilton spent all the interest on Lord Nelson's legacy, which she received as guardian, entirely on her (Horatia's) education. There can be no question that the unfortunate woman, under the severest temptation, conscientiously applied the money of which she was virtually a trustee. How great the temptation was we may gather from one of her letters to Lord Sidmouth wherein she tells of her destitute condition. To him she writes, with the utmost anguish and regret, "on behalf of myself and Horatia, the daughter of the glorious and virtuous Nelson, if there is humanity still left in British hearts, they will not suffer us to die with famine in a foreign country. For God's sake then send us some relief. Let Horatia, who will be fourteen on October 29, finish her education, let her be provided for." At that time Lady Hamilton declared "We have not a shilling in our pockets although I spent all I had on the family of Earl Nelson"—and then we come to another confession of Horatia's paternity : "He never takes notice of his brother's child, although he knows well she is his child." In another place we find that chided by her mother for her treatment of the child, Lady Hamilton virtually admitted the connection. "Really Emma," exclaimed Mrs. Cadogan," you make as much fuss about the child as if she were your own daughter." "Perhaps she is" replied Lady Hamilton, to the great indignation of her mother, who promptly ordered Horatia from the room. The scene had no effect on Horatia, who to the last persisted that Lady Hamilton was not her mother. But what does it all matter after this lapse of time? Both mother and daughter are dead and gone, so why bring up all the scandal about Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton who, even if guilty, have long ago expiated their offence—she, poor woman, in the life of poverty and misery she led after the death of her devoted friend.

METAL WORK IN THE EAST.

No one who has studied the wonderful products of the Indian art metal-workers can fail to have been astonished at the skill and patience displayed in the manufacture of their various wares. Still more does one marvel at the information that in the delicate arts of damascening, the Hindus were skilled when the civilisation of the Britons was in its early stages. The ancient and beautiful art of damascening consists of inlaying one metal with another metal or metals, usually silver or gold, upon iron or steel in the form of wire or strip, into recesses or lines, which are dovetailed or undercut—that is, wider at the base than on the surface—with a specially constructed tool, the whole surface being finally smoothed and polished. When broad bands of metal have to be laid on, the edges of the band are grooved or incised, saving much labour and economising the precious metal to be inlaid. Damascus sword blades must not be confused with damascening, which is a distinct art. Their peculiar variegated watered appearance, and the method by which the structure is produced, has been a matter of speculation. Dr. Percy, in his book on the "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel," explains it thus :—

"The damasked portion is due to the difference in coloration, resulting from the action of acids on iron and steel, the surface of the former being left with a metallic tissue, and that of the latter being left coated with a black firmly adherent carbanaceous residue. By suitably piling together bars of iron and steel, welding them, and then drawing them out under the hammer or otherwise patterns of various kinds may be produced, just as it does in the case of glass, by heating together variously-coloured pieces of glass and drawing them out into rods."

In the thirteenth century, Theophilus the Monk, when writing on artistic handicrafts, described the process of damascening in Persia, China, and Japan. It was practised before that period with most artistic results. In the British Museum can be seen the remains of the celebrated Etruscan car, embellished with fine examples of damascening. This rich method of surface ornamentation which can also be very delicate in design, was practised in the East long before it was introduced into Europe from Damascus, the chief city of the Moors. During the sixteenth century, in the time of Cellini, it was freely practised in Italy, being specially employed for the decoration of weapons and armour.

The Arab work done by the Moslems in Northern India, is some of the most beautiful. In Kashmir, vessels of copper and brass are very effectively inlaid with tin, an art which like many decorative arts, appears to have originated in Persia. The Arabic-speaking people, the Chinese, and the Japanese, are fortunate in possessing a system of written characters which are beautiful in themselves, and readily lend themselves to damascening work. During the Dark Ages the art appears to have been lost, except for some church gates at Rome, made in 1070, at Constantinople. Niello, which is similar to damascening, is equally interesting. The processes differ inasmuch as the metal to be engraved is filled with a metallic sulphide instead of being beaten in metal. The process consists of incising lines on the metal as in copper-plate engraving, and filling them with a compound of sulphur, silver, copper, lead, and borax. In this way very effective results are obtained, the finished work having the appearance of a drawing in black on a metal plate. The word "niello" is derived from, 'niger," and refers to the colour of the enamel. The modern copper or brass doorplate, filled with black enamel, is really niello work. Our knowledge of the process and materials employed in niello work is largely derived from Eraclius the Roman, a writer of about the eleventh century. The goldsmiths of Florence, in the middle of the fifteenth century, were in the habit of ornamenting their works by means of engravings, after which they filled up the patterns produced with a black enamel, made of silver lead and sulphur, to make the design more visible by the contrast of enamel and metal. Niello work is responsible for having originated plate engraving. The artist or craftsman, when executing a piece of niello work, was in the habit of making a sulphur cast of his niello in progress, on a matrix of fine clay, and filling in the lines in the sulphur with lamp black, thus enabling him to judge of the effect obtained by his engraving process. At a later period it was discovered that a proof could be taken with damp paper, by filling the engraved lines with ink, and wiping it off the surface of the engraved plate, sufficient pressure being applied to make the paper enter the lines containing the ink. This was the beginning of plate printing, but the value of the discovery was not realised until some considerable time afterwards. It was merely employed as a convenient method by niello engravers of proving their work and saving the double process of making a sulphur cast.

INDIA AND THE ELIZABETHAN FAIR.

Many years ago when King's College Hospital was in its early days the area lying between the new Law Courts in the Strand and Lincoln's Inn was a densely populated and very poor neighbbourhood. Gradually the Fleet Street area has extended and displaced the poor by big factories and the general character of the inhabitants of the district has altered until the opening of Aldwich and Kingsway has changed that portion of London. Most of the inhabitants of the quarter migrated to South London where at present the total provision of hospital beds is but one thousand to one and a half million people. This was the reason which decided the Council of King's College to remove their Hospital to Denmark Hill on the confines of Camberwell and Lambeth. Out of the three hundred thousand pounds required some sixty thousand have been obtained and to help, not only by raising money immediately, but, by drawing the public's attention to the needs, the Elizabethan Fair at Lincoln's Inn was organised. From "Ye Boke of ye Fayre", which has arrived by the last mail, a sumptuous publication which contains the work of many of the most popular artists and writers of the day, India figures well. Lady George Hamilton presided over the stall which represented the Empire and Mr. W. H. Crowe acted as treasurer of the stall. But there are other equally important functionaries at a bazaar stall and the list of these is an imposing one. Lady Wenlock Lady Reay, Lady Mackay, Lady Collen, Lady Elliott, Lady Barnes, Lady Ollivant, Lady Wyllie, Lady Franklin, Lady Lawrence, Lady Playfair, Lady Cowasji Jehangir. Mrs. Crowe Mrs. James Jardine, Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mrs. Ratan Tata, and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee. But besides these the promoters of this excellent charity organization are indebted to H. E. Lord Lamington, H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar, H. H. the Begum Sahib of Janjira, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Lady Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Solomon Sassoon, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. Edalji Dinshaw, Mr. B. S. Framjee, Mr. N. Wadia, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji, Mr. O. P. Cama and many others are all names known East of Bombay as well as at Home and it cannot be a forlorn hope that some of those who claim these workers amongst their friends and know something of the necessities of London in respect to hospitals will back up their efforts. "Ye boke of ye Fayre" rather causes one to regret being away from London at the end of May.

The Viceroy returned to Simla from Mashobra on Thursday.

The date of the trials for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup motor competition has been changed to the 23rd of August.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, has left Colombo with the China Mails and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m on Monday the 18th June.

The P. and O.Co.'s steamer Persia with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on June 14.

The Glanders and Farcy Act, has been applied to the City of Madras for the purpose of protecting horses against disease.

The recent heavy rain in Ajmere has been of the greatest value, as the drought was causing a scarcity of drinking water in the district, and cattle were suffering severely.

As was to be expected during the early monsoon period atmospherics are interfering with the wireless telgraphy to the Adamans to a considerable extent. Experiments have confirmed the conclusion arrived at elsewhere that they are severest from 2 p.m. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the disposal of the traffic during the other hours of the day.

Estimates in connection with the Southern India Pasteur Institute at Coonoor have been sanctioned, (1) for providing a gas installation, Rs. 10,650, and (2) for providing certain additional sinks, Rs. 33½. The total amount of the estimates sanctioned in connection with the Institute will now stand at Rs. 1,03,958.

In military circles in Simla there is a unanimous feeling against Mr. Haldane's scheme for a reduction of the Royal Artillery by 48 batteries. It is hoped, however, that rumour has exaggerated the scheme of reduction, and that only a limited number of four gun batteries will be affected if the reductions are absolutely decided upon.

Stating that the Viceroy's Band is not always heard to the best advantage, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says :—" At a football tournament or a horse show in Simla people do not ask the band for Wagner or Schopenhauer. It may of course be alright but if the music is anything like the books which have come from Schopenhaur's pen, both Wagner and Brahms are likely, henceforth to rank with "gaiety ephemera."

From the 2nd instant to the 8th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 283 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 344. The death-rate was 35·1 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·3. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox 1, fevers 41, bowel-complaints 30, and other causes 101.

News which has reached Simla from Bashahr state shews that the villagers now not only express their willingness to pay up the revenue due, but even to submit to a fine. There is no such easy way for them, as the lumbardas and their supporters who defied Mr. Coldstream, and were truculent until they heard that police reinforcements were being sent, cannot escape punishment.

Rubber continues to be the all absorbing topic in Ceylon. We learn from the "Times of Ceylon" of the 10th instant that Mr. Herbert Wright delivered an interesting and important lecture to an assembly of Kegalle planters at the Town Hall on the preceding day, The subject, naturally, was Para rubber, our contemporary says, and as the lecture was the first that has been delivered in Ceylon on that most important topic of the hour, Mr. Wright began at the very beginning, dealing with the distance at which trees should be ptanted, pruning, the best time at which to tap, forking, the effect of increased foliage, etc. A second edition of Mr. Wright's book on Para Rubber is also announced.

The spectacle of the Bengalees of Calcutta celebrating the anniversary of Sivaji with cries of "Bande Mataram" is, says the "Indian Planters Gazette" of the 9th instant, singularly pathetic. "It is as if the Irish Catholics were to celebrate the anniversary of Cromwell by shouting 'God Save Ireland' in memory of the Sack of Drogheda. But it was necessary to do something, even if it meant a resort to the lucifer matches, to rekindle the fires of a dying agitation. In London the other day Lord Curzon referred to the facility of Bengalee rhetoric. It is a pity he could not have held back that speech until he read the account in the "Bengalee" of the reception of the Mahratta delegates at Howrah. An impassioned description winds up thus : 'Cold water was distributed freely among the crowd and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.'"

Under the heading "A University for Ceylon," the "Ceylon Observer" says :—" The promoters of the movement have been displaying much energy To make known their views and as a medium of agitation, they are publishing a calendar, the first number of which has been already issued." A meeting of the Committee was held at Colombo, on Friday last, when the financial side of the question was discussed, and from the material collected it was estimated that the raising of the Royal College to the standard of a University or a Presidency College would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh per year, the whole of which would be swallowed up in paying salaries to the Professors. It was decided to open several Branch Associations ; and "when all the material has been gathered and public opinion throughout the island sufficiently educated to recognise the necessity for a University," it is intended to approach H. E. the Governor on the subject.

The demand for cigarettes continues to expand. From the Calcutta Customs' Collector's review for the past year it is gathered that the total quantity imported into Calcutta in 1905-06 was 666 millions; this is an increase of 82 millions or by 14·3 per cent. on the previous year. The demand for cigarettes is constantly increasing, although during the latter portion of the past year the demand was not so strong as during the first half, owing to the temporary influence of the so-called Swadeshi movement : but in spite of this the rise in imports was marked. It has generally been understood that the native consumer appreciated cheapness in his smoke at the expense of quality : but this is not borne out by the facts, for import of the cheaper qualities from China and the Straits have declined, while the more expensive products of America have increased greatly. This increase has taken place in spite of the fact that prices have risen considerably. A superior get-up, more care in blending and curing, combined with the issue of prize coupons, have helped to make the American cigarette attractive to the Indian consumer. It is stated that a factory is being erected on a large scale at Karachi under American influence.

The annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society for India was held on May 23 at Exeter Hall. Lord Radstock presided, and among others who took part were the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society ; the Rev. Bruce Etherington, of the Baptist Mission, Ceylon ; and the Rev. D. M. Thorton of Cairo. The annual report showed a remarkable increase in circulation. During the year 140 new publications and 84 reprints had been issued, amounting to 1,461,985 copies. Of the new publications nine were school book, the rest dealing from a Christian standpoint with a great variety of subjects suited to the moral and religious needs of the people. Of the whole number of works 63 were English by which the educated classes in India could be reached better than through their mother tongue, 58 were in Tamil, 44 in Sinhalese, 18 in Kanarese, and 16 in Malyalam. The publications were not given away, though in some provinces they had to be sold at a small fraction of the cost. Sales had increased from £8,595 to £9,794. There was an ever-growing demand for Christian books, both Hindoos and Mahomedans being increasingly willing to buy and read them. The circulation in fact could be very greatly enlarged if funds allowed the employment of more colporteurs and the opening of branch depots in towns where none exist. Christian book shops. Readers were there ready to buy, and the Society's agents were

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

DASTARDLY BOMB OUTRAGE.

SAFETY OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, June 1.

The marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg was solemnised yesterday in the of San Jeronimo, at Madrid, but the joyous character of the day was darkened by a terrible tragedy which occurred on the return of the King and Queen to the palace. An atrocious attempt was made to assassinate their Majesties, a bomb being hurled from a house in the Calle Mayor at the royal carriage. The King and his bride were uninjured, out nine persons were killed and many injured, the latter including the Duke de Sotomayor.

It is still unknown whether there was one bomb or two, and at present it is impossible to describe accurately the author of the outrage. It has been ascertained that his name is Manuel Duran, and that he is a Catalan, who hired an apartment on May 22, paying £1 daily, and settling his account in advance with a note for £30. He is well dressed and he appears to have been very fond of flowers.

JOY AND SORROW.

MADRID, May 31.

Joy and sorrow were the quickly alternating moods in Madrid to-day—says the special correspondent of the "Standard," joy over the marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Ena of Battenberg—sorrow over the dastardly attempt which was made to assassinate the King and Queen as their Majesties were returning from the church where they had plighted their vows.

The wedding ceremonial had been performed in the Church of San Jeronimo, with every accompaniment of State, splendour, and pageantry, and enthusiastic crowds had acclaimed the progress of the royal bride and bridegroom on their return to the Palace, when from the upper storey of a house in the Calle Mayor was hurled the terrible instrument of Anarchist vengeance, which, whilst miraculously sparing the King and Queen, scattered death and destruction all around. The opportunity had been seized by the

JEWISH RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

DYNAMITING A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.

A General Massacre.

HUNDREDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A Jewish Anarchist yesterday threw a bomb at the Corpus Christi procession at Bielostock in South Russia.

Many were killed and wounded by the explosion.

A massacre of the Jews ensued, hundreds of them being killed and wounded.

Many of the Jews in the town fled to the forests and were pursued by the mob.

LATER.

Thirty Jews were killed and a hundred wounded at Bielostok. The hospitals are filled to overflowing, Many took refuge in private houses.

All the Jewish shops have been sacked in four of the principal streets,

Order has now been restored.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Peasants in Arms.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

The situation in Russia is most gloomy. The Sabastopol Express arrived at St. Petersburg six hours late owing to an armed attack by 2,000 peasants. The passengers were not injured, but the windows of the carriages were smashed.

OUTRAGES IN INDIA.

Accusations against Soldiers.

MR. MORLEY DISTRUSTS THE PRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 14

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Grady asked a question regarding the case of a soldier shooting a native on the Simla road, declaring this was the fifth case of the kind in 1906.

Mr. Lea interrupted him protesting against the wording of the question which referred to the frequency of such incidents.

Mr. Morley said he sympathised with the interrupter. No information had yet been received on the subject.

Sir Henry Cotton pointed out that the case was reported in the Indian Papers.

Mr. Morley said if the cases were accurately reported, and he was afraid some were not, he would immediately call earnest attention to them.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

Scheme Condemned.

"UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS."

In reply to Sir John Jardine, Mr. Winston Churchill furnished the figures in connection with the Ceylon pearl fisheries and added that his views in the matter differed from those apparently actuating Mr. Lyttelton and became more adverse the more he examined it. He thought there were grave objections to the procedure followed and the results had not been satisfactory.

THE EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.

Cargo's Fumes Catch Fire.

MORE DEATHS.

The explosion on the liner Haverford is attributed to the fumes from a consignment of naphtha and soap.

There are now eleven deaths and forty injured.

THE FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

Many Casualties.

In the Nigeria fighting Lieutenant Walmesly Dresser, a Travelling Commissioner, and Lieutenant Chichester were severely wounded and the Hausas had twenty-two casualties.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

England Claims Unalterable Rights.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the rights we possess in the Congo Free State of seeing the Treaty obligations observed cannot be affected by subsequent declarations of King Leopold and his letter cannot alter them.

GREEKS IN ROUMANIA.

Russia Steps in as Protector.

The diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania have been finally broken off. Russia has undertaken the protection of Greeks in Roumania.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Foreign Minister in the Greek Chamber today stated that every effort had been exhausted to come to a friendly arrangement with Roumania whose terms were not acceptable. He detailed a number of anti-Greek outrages in Roumania, the mob invading the churches at Bukharest and Kalafat and stopping the services. A rupture then became inevitable.

SICKNESS AMONG THE NATAL TROOPS.

A Heavy Percentage.

It is stated that twenty per cent. of the troops operating in Natal are on the sick list.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Closure to be Moved.

SECOND PART OF THE BILL DROPPED.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will on Monday next move his Closure Resolution, limiting the proceedings in connection with the Education Bill to sixteen days and dropping the second part of the Bill.

THE CHICAGO SCANDALS.

Proposed Inspection Bill Inadequate.

PRESIDENT WANTS FULL REFORM.

President Roosevelt has entirely disapproved of the Meat Inspection Bill framed by the Committee of the House of Representatives in every [illegible]

THE ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

A Purely Local Disturbance.

RESULT OF DAMAGE TO CROPS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

It is believed that the affray with the Egyptian villagers at Tantah was due to the British officers' damaging the crops and has no political significance.

THE ST. GEORGE'S ELECTION.

Sir F. Banbury and Mr. Lyttelton Elected.

The Liberals late last night decided not to oppose Mr. Lyttelton's candidature for the vacant seat at St. George's Hanover Square.

LATER.

Sir F. Banbury has been elected for the City and Mr. Lyttelton has been elected for St. Georges, Hanover Square unopposed.

THE WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

Government in Danger.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Government has been thrice defeated by Extremist supporters in Committee working out the details of the Workman's Compensation Bill.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday admitted that Government was in an embarrassing position regarding the measure.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

A New and Broadening Basis.

The new organisation scheme of the Conservative Party broadens the basis of representation in the Central Council making it more democratic.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES

Portsmouth Attacked.

BATTLE RAGING AT PLYMOUTH.

The Naval Manœuvres are proceeding most actively. Two liners have been captured and invaders early this morning attacked Plymouth and Portsmouth, destroyers attempting to force an entrance into the latter port were repulsed. A battle is now proceeding off Plymouth.

NEW MINISTER FOR SERVIA.

British Relations Resumed.

The "Standard" states that Mr. Whitehead, Councillor of the British Embassy at Berlin and formerly first Secretary of British Legation at Tokio, has been appointed British Minister at Servia.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi on the 14th instant.

THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

Reassuring Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

News received from Dir states that the differences between Badshah Khan, the Chief of Dir, and his younger brother Moan Gul, are in a fair way to be settled and that an amicable arrangement as to the claims of the latter will shortly be notified.

IMPROVING SIMLA.

The Punjab Summer Seat Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

As regards the reported Committee under the Presidency of the hon. Mr. Baker to deal with the disposal of the allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs for the improvement and extension of Simla, it is probable that no appointments will be made pending the arrival of the Secretary of State's despatch regarding the removal of the Punjab Government from Simla, as the fundamental questions to be submitted for consideration by the Committee would differ according to this decision.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN POONA.

A Parsi Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 15.

A fatal carriage accident occurred to-day inSpencer road at the corner turning into Victoria road, Ghorpuri. Erickshah Ardeji Ghaswalla, brother of the Barrister-at-law was driving down Victoria road and took a turning into Spencer road. A large heap of stones was placed at the corner for purposes of road repair and by mischance the right wheel of the tonga which was being driven by Erickshah himself passed ove the heap with the result that Erickshah and the syce who occupied the back seat were both thrown out. The syce sustained severe injuries to his back which necessitated his removal to the Sassoon Hospital where he now lies. Erickshah, who only sustained slight injuries to his right leg and hand was unfortunately suffering from weakness of heart for the last 18 months succumbed to the shock within 15 minutes of the occurrence.

At first it looked as if nothing serious had happened to him as he got up and spoke to those about him, but the shock acting on his weak heart is proved too much for him. Some officers residing in the neighbouring bungalows gave every assistance as did Mr Cody, Assistant Surgeon, But nothing availed. Merwanji, Chief Constable, held a punch at the spot immediately after the occurrence, death being attributed to failure of the heart's action caused by the shock entailed by the accident,

RIVER DACOITS CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

Over nine river dacoits have been arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department on the confession of one of their gang. A large quantity of stolen goods have been recovered in nine of the pirates' boats and the accused now await trial at Barrackpur.

RACING DISPUTE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

A plaint has been filed in the High Court on behalf of Mr. Timol against Mr. Gvensalgs, Jockey, for accounts in respect of money advanced to the defendant from time to time as a trainer of racehorses.

THE PROPOSED CUTCH RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 14.

Regarding the construction of a railway through Cutch a memorial has been forwarded by the Cutch inhabitants of Rangoon to Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, pointing out that the construction of the line would confer a great boon on the people of Cutch, as it would be a means of raising it from its present most miserable and pitiable condition to the level of other Native States. The memorialist trust most confidently that the Secretary of State will be pleased to give a sympathetic and generous consideration to their prayer, and sanction the construction of the railway.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal leaves Darjeeling for Calcutta on 1st July,

There is a possibility of a small Committee being appointed to deal with registration of transport animals, but no definite decision has yet been reached.

THE VICEROY AND THE AMIR.

Probable Autumn Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 15.

Although nothing, even yet, is absolutely settled it is considered certain that the Viceroy will visit Kashmir early in October. Thereafter nothing is definite and no plans can be made until it is known whether the Amir really wishes to visit India this autumn or not.

All reports from Kabul indicate that His Highness will come.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

I. M. S. Officers as Directors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 15.

On the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of officers of the Indian Medical Service to be Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli and Assistant Directors at the Kasauli and Coonoor institutes on the scale of salary sanctioned for officers of the Bacteriological Department. An addition of three officers will be made to the Indian Medical Service in order to provide for these requirements.

BREAKDOWN AT SEA.

Accident to a Messageries Steamer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

The Messageries steamer Tonkin arrived at Colombo at midnight yesterday, being overdue forty hours owing to a machinery breakdown the day after leaving Aden. The s.s. Tonkin halted for fifty hours in mid-sea to repair the damages.

THE BASHAHR HILLMEN.

Overawed by the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15

The latest reports from Bashahr are to the effect that Mr. Ironmonger, D S P. with police reinforcements reached Mr Goldstream Assistant Commissioner to-day (Friday).

On hearing that these reinforcements had left Simla the people began to make offers of submission, but as these were not in the terms proposed by Government they have not been accepted.

CASES OF "SATI" IN INDIA.

A Young Bengali Widow Drowns Herself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

A young Babu Narain Chunder Mookerjee, residing at Kalighat died on Thursday of an abscess. His widow pretended to go to a neighbouring tank with a pitcher and there drowned herself. This, according to the recent reading of the Shastras by the "Indian Mirror" is nothing less than "sati."

Some neighbours attempted to prevent her, but failed. The matter is now under police enquiry.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC CURRENT INTERRUPTED.

A City Without Fans and Light.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

At about half past three to-day there was a breakdown of the machinery of the Calcutta Electric Supply Company. The circuit of the two powerful dynamos got burned out and the electric fans of every establishment in the city stopped working. Lights are used by many dispensaries, Messrs Tait's Diamand Company and others in the day and these even are causing immense inconvenience in this stifling weather.

The loss sustained by this sudden interruption of current is said to be very heavy, amounting to several thousand rupees. Up to the hour of wiring the damage had not been repaired,

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Preparation for Sowing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Crop Reports for the week ending June 9th show that mere rain is needed in Bengal, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Bombay, but the preparation of land is proceeding, though sowings await the advance of the monsoon.

The numbers in receipt of relief are United Provinces 1,58,000, Rajputana 62,213, Central India 84,4,0 Ajmer 36,131, Bombay 98,559, Bombay Native States, 9,923 and Hyderabad 4,610.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 13th June :—

Good rain during week in parts Surat, Nasik, Poona and Kolhapur, moderate in parts Broach, Thana Kolabe, Kanara, Satara and Belgaum and slightin parts, Sind, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapus, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi and Kathiawar. Rainfall not sufficient for general commencemet of sowing operations. Standing crops generally in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in parts Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Bijapur. Water deficient in irrigation canals, tanks and wells. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in some places. Sowing in progress in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Broach, Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur, but retarded in parts Larkana, Kanara and Dharwar. Supply of drinking water improved by recent rain in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, but continues scarce elsewhere and measures for its improvement with aid of Government grants and takavi advances continue. Agricultural stock losing condition; deficiency in numbers of cattle being made good from takavi advances. Fodder continues scarce and prices two to three times above normal. Demand for imported grass keen. Active trade helps to keep up ample stocks of food-grains with merchants. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee in Deccan 28 to 53 per cent., in Karnatak 37 to 49 per cent, in Gujarat 24 to 40 per cent, in Konkan 25 to 43 per cent and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 2nd instant—Dharwar 158, Phaltan 147, Miraj (Junior) 140, Kathiawar 639; total 1,084. Distress gradually increasing though nowhere acute. Condition of agricultural labourers fair to good. and they get considerable employment in fields and on Local Board, Government and private works organised by help of takavi grants. Relief workers generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Numbers on relief rising. Emigrants continue to return. No aimless wandering or emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in places in Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan: works 27,323, gratuitous 37,623; total 64,946, Karnatak: works 16,666, gratuitous 16,788, total 33,454. Native States: works 6,857, gratuitous 2,240; total 9,097.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The services of Captains Sargent and Cazaly, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Bombay.

The services of Captains Lee, 2/10th Gurkhas Battye, 6th Cavalry, and Newcombe 2/3rd Gurkhas, are lent to Burma for plague duty.

Rev. A. Dyer, Calcutta, is granted medical leave for two years.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe, High Court Calcutta, is granted one month's leave from 31st July.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

General D. Molood C. B. is permitted to retire from 8th May last.

The Order of Merit 3rd Class is conferred on Naick Mian Khan and sepoys Kamar Din and Abbas Khan for conspicuous gallantry and coolness in an affair with Wazir raiders and outlaws at Spina Khaisora on the 22nd September 1905 when the non-commissioned officer and his small picquet of six men while proceeding to take up their picquet position to watch the Tonga road, were ambushed by sixteen to twenty men armed with Martini-Henry rifles and led by the notorious outlaw Ibn Din and though three men out of seven were hid before they could return the fire they held their ground and held the raiders in check until help arrived.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Although the abjuration of the Protestant religion by a niece of his Majesty was not to the liking of a large proportion of the King's subjects in these isles, any soreness that may have been caused by this act has almost passed away, and it can be honestly said that when the charming young Princess left these shores, the other day, on her way to Spain she carried with her the best wishes of every right-thinking person in the realm. The horror felt in the country of her adoption at the dastardly outrage that has caused such an inauspicious commencement to her married life is not more profound than is felt in the land of her birth and on every hand one hears expressions of thankfulness that the lives of the illustrious young couple have been spared. We are now unhappily becoming accustomed to these fiendish attacks on the heads of States, but there is something peculiarly atrocious in this last Anarchist outrage. As is well said this morning the atrocious act must have been the deed of a madman, for no normally constituted human being could have been so dead to all the higher emotions as to ignore so ruthlessly the unconscious appeal of youth and happiness and universal gladness. It adds to the enormity of the crime that it should apparently have been plotted in England though not, it is needless to state, by Englishmen—whatever may be their failings Englishman are not political assassins—and if what the "Standard" reports be true, the question will arise whether another Aliens Act should not be passed. To provide shelter and hospitality to the politically persecuted is one thing, to offer a home and protection to miscreants, like the inhuman wretch who threw the bomb in Madrid yesterday, is another.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Government have reason to congratulate themselves upon the way the Education Bill is progressing. Not that the opposition to the measure on the part of Ecclesiastics—Anglican and Roman—is diminishing; if anything, the feeling on their part against the Ministerial solution of a most difficult problem is stronger rather than weaker, and at Leeds a Roman Catholic prelate (Dr. Gordon) spoke with a vehemence that could not be exceeded by the most unrestrained rural clergyman of the Established Church. Said Bishop Gordon: "The Liberals came with a mighty majority, a majority which was won under false—aye, base issues. Some people said they ought to be courteous to these men. What? Courteous to blackguards—courteous to thieves? This he knew was plain talking, but he must indulge in it." What is so favourable in the situation so far as the authors of the Bill are concerned is that practically speaking the Liberal party is still solid on the question. Mr. Masterman's movement for a complete severance of the State from religious teaching in the Schools has made absolutely no headway in the House of Commons whatever may be the case in the country, and that Mr. Maddison should in the first democratic House of Commons only have been able to muster 63 supporters of his secularist amendment is extremely significant. No doubt a very large proportion of the Liberal members are Nonconformist, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's followers include very many Churchmen, scarcely, if at all, less devoted to the Anglican creed than Mr. Masterman himself. That in these circumstances there should have been no "cave" or the semblance of one up to this time is quite remarkable, and when I hear people saying, "Oh, the Lords will kick the Bill out when it goes up to them" I am inclined to think that they may prove to be mistaken. If the Liberal party continues to be as united on the subject as they are now, the Lords, I fancy, will think not once or twice but thrice before they invite a collision with the Commons on the Education question.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To make a speech which pleases the "Times" and Sir Henry Cotton might be thought beyond the powers of even Mr. Morley, but the new Secretary of State has accomplished this great feat. The occasion was the discussion on Mr. Theodore Taylor's motion "reaffirming the conviction of the House of Commons that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible and requesting his Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close." Sir Henry Cotton congratulated his right hon. friend (Mr. Morley) on his sympathetic statement. Nay more, Sir Henry said he could appreciate the necessity for caution and circumspection. "O si sic omnia!" It is not often that discussion of the opium traffic is illuminated by a speech at once so statesmanlike and sympathetic as that which Mr. Morley delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday night. Thus says the "Times" which, at a not very remote period, was not inclined to be so complimentary—or shall I say so fair?—to what it was wont to call a doctrinaire. The seconder of the resolution, Dr. V. H. Rutherford whose active interest in Indian questions is somewhat of a mystery, observed in the course of his remarks that the Secretary of State for India is in the position of a despot—an impeachment Mr. Morley, when his turn came to speak, emphatically denied. He has, as he truly said, many persons and many conditions and circumstances to consider. Not the least effective passage in Mr. Morley's eminently judicial deliverance was that in which he rebuked the fire-eaters. He seemed, he said, to hear a note of exaggeration on both sides; and he heard the words "philanthropist" and faddists on the one hand and "official-minded" on the other, bandied about, each reproaching the other, he thought unreasonably. There was such a thing and rightly as the 'official mind." It was very well for them and for people outside that House to frame conceptions; when they came to apply those conceptions, they had to meet difficulties and of those difficulties the official mind was naturally the expoment. On the other hand when he heard the word "philanthropist" used reproachfully he could not forget that those who had been reproached in their day and generation as philanthropists were the men and women who had done things of which Englishmen were most proud. Mr. Morley took for granted all that the anti-opiumites say about the evil effects of the drug and made adroit use of the report of the Commission sent by the United States Government to the Philippines to consider the subject. He also, in a way, accepted the anti-opiumists' view of the inadequacy of the recommendations made by the Brassey Commission, but he passed by as futile the suggestion that India should be reimbursed out of the Home Treasury for the pecuniary loss, £3,000,000 per annum, that she will suffer if the trade is abolished and he dwelt on the other difficulties. "For example, there was the case of the Native States which grow opium. We were bound to these Native States by all sorts of conditions, regulations, agreements and treaties. We could not deal with them as we could with a country entirely under our own direct, unconditional, unqualified dominion." Still he bade his friends not to be dismayed. "The Mackay Treaty had showed that as a nation we are ready to do what we can to exclude morphia from China and the American Commissioners had recognised, if gentlemen nearer at home had not, what had been done to discourage opium consumption in Burma. If the Chinese Government is in earnest in its professions and really wants to restrict the sale of opium in their dominions, then we shall acquiesce, even though it may cost us some sacrifice." It is to be hoped that "us" in this case means the United Kingdom and not merely India. If to satisfy "our righteous sentiments—if righteous they are" to quote Mr. Morley's own words the trade is done away, then we ought to bear the cost. Shall we? If Mr. Morley makes many more speeches like the one he delivered the night before last, Mr. Asquith will begin to consider whether he is quite sure of the reversion to the leadership when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman goes to another place.

THE POSITION OF CRICKET.

There is, whatever the cause, an undoubted slump in Cricket. The season is getting on and by this time we ought all to be violently interested in the progress of the county matches, but somehow we are not. And what is very significant is our crack teams are daily playing to more or less empty benches. Various explanations of this perhaps only temporary unpopularity are forthcoming. I asked your Bombay cricketer, Mr. J. M. Patel, how the matter struck him as a visitor and an impartial observer. "Two of the causes in my opinion" he said "are, first, that you people here have come to like short games, and next that you prefer a form of sport on which you can make a bet." Then I observed you do not agree with those who attribute the present state of things to the need of reform. "I do not say that" he remarked "reform may be needed." A writer in the 'Observer" who evidently believes in calling a spade a spade expresses the opinion that this decadence of first class cricket in the public estimation is the fault of the M.C.C. and the old fogeys who influence the Club's reign at Lord's. Passing from the general to the particular he says:—"For years past the M.C.C. Committee has made no really earnest endeavour to amend the rules. In sundry seasons, in response to argument as well as to clamour, it brought forward in a perfunctory way suggestions for widening the wicket and making a common sense improvement in the leg-before rule But this Committee never came to the general meeting unanimous." The great sin of the Committee however is its indifference to the despised bowler. "When groundmen with the avowed consent of their executives took to doctoring with solution the wickets for the benefit of batsmen, the M.C.C. should have striven honestly to have altered the leg-before rule, it should have deleted all the nonsense about the ball having to pitch in a straight line from wicket to wicket in order to get a man l-b-w. Failing this the wicket might have been widened or the bat narrowed. Anything would be beneficial that would bring back to the game some equity of the conditions between the bat and the ball. It is the supremacy of the bat in big cricket and on the billiard table wickets that is killing the public interest in the game, and which may one day convert Lord's into sidings for the Great Central Railway. In every way is the batsman pampered. He has not to run out many of his runs, if the light renders it possible that he may be deceived by the flight of the ball, the game is adjourned. When all these things are thought out, with the tea intervals thrown in, it is time to pause and ask whether cricket is losing its manliness." The "Observer" tells us of a member of a well known cricket family who the other day was seriously advocating in part the institution of ball boys (as in lawn-tennis) "to save the fieldsmen the fatigue of fetching in the ball after boundary hits! Well may the writer exclaim, "We want back again the devil, the robustness, the verve of real cricket as it was played twenty years ago—when "W. G." was in his prime; and when Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Mr. A. G. Steel, Mr. Walter Read, Mr. Charles Studd, Lord Harris, Alfred Shaw, Fred Morley, and Barnes were in representative teams of the Marylebone Club." In a recent debate in the House of Commons on the Plural Voting Bill Sir Charles Dilke said that the term "county" in these days has little meaning except in regard to cricket. He might have added unfortunately that it has not now the meaning it had for cricket before certain objectionable practices crept in. I alude to the practice of importing colonials to play for our county elevens and to the migration of cricketers from one county to another. The "Times" has taken up this subject and calls for drastic action, if necessary, to prevent Colonials being brought over to this country to play for first class English counties. About a dozen are here already and more are likely to come if the thing be not stopped. The public is entirely opposed to the innovation and some say that this is one of the principal reasons why crowds are not as usual thronging the first class cricket grounds. To the plausible cry, "Shall we not open our doors to our colonial brothers?" the "Times" gives a good reply, It is, we are told, "English county selfishness rather than generosity to the colonial that prompts the mover in these matters. The consideration is not for the pleasure that the colonial cricketer will receive, but for the practical value which he is likely to have for those who import him." The leading journal points out another consideration, "The application invariably comes from this side of the water. It is one thing to open your doors to a man, and quite another to weary him with importunity to come in, assuring him, as you do so, that you will make it worth his while. There is no demand from the colonial to play for an English county eleven. As a matter of fact, the best of the colonials are already treating the subject of this unfortunate custom with some contempt. English cricket is lowered in their eyes by this confession of weakness on the part of some of our leading counties." With regard to the evil of men playing for a county to which they do not in reality belong the "Times" suggest as one remedy that practical residence for a period not less than five years should be insisted upon.

SIND AND BALUCHISTAN DINNER.

The Sind and Baluchistan Dinner, which has now become a regular annual fixture, took place on Tuesday at the Cafe Royal. Mr. Herbert Birdwood was in the chair and among the guests were Sir Charles Ollivant, Sir Stanley Edwardes, Sir Henry McMahon, Generals T. A. Cooke Griffith and Bonus and Colonels Mayne, Boughey, Delavoy, Hughes and Swinhoe. The I. C. S. was represented, by Messrs. John Poilen, Vidal, Porteous, Sladen, Sir James Monteath Mr. T. Hart-Davies, M.P., Mr. McClarkell (the honorary Secretary). Mr. Giles, (Director of Public Instruction) and his brother, the late Commissioner, were also present. Altogether sixty-six old Sindis sat down to the excellent dinner which is always provided by the Cafe Royal. Mr. Birdwood proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Sind and Baluchistan," in an admirable speech, which was responded to by Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. W. W. Petrie for Sind and Col. Yate and Sir H. McMahon for Baluchistan. Mr. Hart-Davies, M. P. then proposed the health of the guests for whom Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree and Sir James Monteath made answer. The health of the Chairman was, on the motion of Dr. John Pollen, afterwards honoured, and the rest of the evening was spent in social intercourse and renewal of old associations.

OLLA PODIRDA.

I hear that Sir Dinshah and Lady Manockjee Petit have, owing to the illness of a member of their family, decided not to come on to London from Paris, but are returning to India immediately. By the way an unusually large number of Parsees are visiting England just now—more even, I am told, than came for the Coronation festivities.

With reference to the recent appointment of Mr. G. S. Forbes, C. S. I., to succeed Sir James Thomson as a member of the Madras Council, our friends in the granite city are congratulating themselves that one Aberdonian has taken the place of another Aberdonian. Sir James Thomson's alma mater conferred the hon. degree of LL. D. upon him last year. Whatever may be the case elsewhere a Scottish prophet is certainly not without honour in his own country. It is rarely that one of our English Universities confers an honorary degree upon an Englishman with a similar record to that of Sir James Thomson.

Says the "Caristian" :—"More than once we have referred to the Anglo-Indian and his contemptuous treatment of the native. The spirit is fatal to the weal of the native." How Christian-like this sweeping assertion.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The following is the list of officers dining at the U. S. Club Simla to-day :—

The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott C. B. (presiding), Major-General F W Parsons C B. H C Slater C B. R H Mahon, Brigadier-General J Cochead C B, Lieut Colonel W J A Beatson, F H J Birch, R W Muller, W Malleson, S G D Smith, H E Stanton D S O, R G Strange, C P Triscott D S O Majors M B Bicknell, C W Brownlow, G R M Church, R St C C G Stewart D S O, O K Tancock. L G Watkins, H D White Thomson D S O, Captains C J L Allanson, B A B Butler, A S Capper, W L J Carei Craster, A Eldershaw, W N Hay, R M Johnson, C-Read, W O Sanders, Lieutenants W P Bennett, J D D Branker, E D F Gee, W A F Jones, J P Lamb, J L Mowbray Ross, F E Spencer and J H W Young.

THE MONSOON.

Torrential Rain at Lanowli.

HEAVY RAIN UP THE COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, JUNE 15.

Lanowli has a plentiful supply of rain and it has been raining almost perpetually since Sunday and the downpour on this occasion is stated to be something of an unprecedented character. No one in Lanowli remembers having witnessed such a flood before. The rain was accompanied by a terrific gale, which blew off the corrugated zinc roofing of two new railway bungalows. Two other bungalows collapsed under the severe and irresistible onslaught made by the storm.

Branches of trees, and trees themselves in some instances, were borne down and there was a perfect wreckage of foliage lying all arround, Green mangoes innumerable were hurled about off the trees. and a few good basket loads were gathered by those who took the trouble to have them.

This result of the rain has been the overflowing of all the tanks and waterways about the place. while frogs, crabs and even scorpions are said to have been turned out of their hiding places and were struggling on the earth's surface. Some Railway and Govern ment engineers came up to Lanowli to obtain a correct gauge of the fall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 12.

Since I wrote to you last we have experienced a great heat which culminated in a heavy downpour yesterday. At about 2 p.m., clouds banked up and rain descended in torrents. This rain is general it having rained up to Limbdi and Jitpour on the branch line.. The sky is overcast and we expect further fall. The total rainfall upto Monday in Bhownagar is 3in. 87cts.

BHOWNAGER, JUNE 14.

Sufficient rain has fallen on the main line to enable sowing operations to be taken in hand and the cry of scarcity of water has subsided for the present.

At about 4 p. m. yesterday at Dhola it rained so heavily that in the first hour about two inches were measured. The rivers Calooba and Rangools were all flooded and the water overtopped the embankments. 3 in. 41 cts. being measured in two hours' time. all the roads were flooded and vehicular traffic had to be suspended. The peals of thunder were so loud and appalling and the flashes of lightning were so vivid that nothing like it has been witnessed for many years.

MR. N. E. Majoribanks I. C. S. since his appointment as Deputy Director of Land Records in the Madras Presidency has been doing an immense amount of useful work in revising the rules and procedure. The Government have now put their "imprimatur" on a complete body of revised rules and regulations for the Land Records Department.

BOMBAY'S NEW THEATRES.

PROSPECTS FOR PLAY-GOERS.

There are good times coming for Bombay theatregoers. A year or two hence, and Bombay will no longer have attached to it the stigma of a "dull hole." One handsome and excellently-appointed theatre is arising near the Gaiety Theatre, to be known as the Empire Theatre; and in August next the Novelty Theatre, off Hornby Road—an old-fashioned zinc edifice—will be demolished and another fine Temple of Thespis will be commenced on the site. The Theatre near the Bori Bunder has been, as it were, in the air for years, but it has hung fire in great measure for no less a reason than that the site being triangular in shape, has always been considered unlucky. This seems a fantastic reason for the delay of a purely commercial undertaking, but events appear to have somewhat justified the superstition so far, for the man who originally owned the plot direct soon after leasing the plot from Improvement Trust was ruined. A theatre formerly existed on the site. It was a zinc affair, and the building was demolished about six years ago. Mr. Dholsaji, the owner, then proceeded to erect a modern theatre. He got the plans prepared, set the whole thing in motion, and had actually put in the foundations for his theatre when he died. Differences arose in his Company and amongst his heirs soon after and after some litigation in the High Court, the lease was transferred to Messrs Jeevanchand Lalubhoy and Company, who subsequently transferred their rights to the City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ld. who, among other ventures are about to gratify Bombay's longing for a little amusement. Success should surely attend the Company's efforts. But the better theatre of the two will be the Novelty. Here it is anticipated Mr. Maurice Bandmann will secure a lease of the theatre for ten or fifteen years, and will keep the show going with European Companies for the best part of the year. Mr. Baadmann is also arranging to build a theatre in Calcutta, and as he can also get theatres in Singapore and Hongkong and in a few other centres in the East, he will be able to have Companies constantly touring between these centres, and dramatic entertainments will be assured in Bombay pretty regularly all the year round. However, there is little doubt of the success of the new ventures, for whenever a European Company is not in possession native players will take the stage with certain success. It is a curious thing that although a few years ago the Hindus seldom went to a theatre, they now revel in the drama, and when there is any good play staged crowded houses are the result. There are plenty of Gagerati, Parsee and Mahommedan companies anxious to be seen at the new theatre. Ample ventilation will be one of the features in the coming theatres. It is also proposed to offer inducements to English companies to come out. The Empire Theatre is expected to be ready on the 1st July 1907, and the new Novelty on 1st November of the same year. The latter theatre will be able to seat between 1500 and 1600 people and will be a very handsome and commodious edifice.

THE EDINBURGH PARSEE UNION.

An Edinburgh Correspondent writes :—From the length and breadth of the British Empire, Edinburgh, almost daily, attracts a cosmopolitan crowd to the portals of its great medical school. The class rooms of the Varsity and the extramural school of medicine are a veritable microcosm presenting to even a casual observer a perfect bird's eye view of the heterogeneous nations that proclaim Edward VII as their Sovereign liege and master. India contributes her fair share in this motely crowd and our Parsee friends are, as usual, in the front line of the ardent devotees eager to imbibe at the fountain of knowledge of the healing art. Slowly but surely their number is growing in the capital of Scotland and for some time past a general desire was entertained to establish an organisation through the medium of which social intercourse among them might be promoted and mutual help rendered to one another. With this growth the need for such an organisation has been increasingly felt and we are pleased to learn that the idea took a definite shape on the 12th May last on which date a suggestion formulated by Mr. R. H. Appoo, who has been for some time resident in the Scottish capital and has shown much interest in the welfare of his compatriots, was put into practical form by the inauguration of the "Edinburgh Parsee Union," with the above-mentioned gentleman as its President.

Its main objects are to give facilities to Parsees resident in Edinburgh and in other educational centres of Scotland; to meet one another on fixed occasions with a view to promoting friendly and social intercourse; to afford the necessary advice and help to new arrivals; and to read papers and hold discussion on interesting subjects except those of a political character. The Union will also aim at acting as a corresponding agency to the Zoroastrian Fund in London so as to co-operate with its Committee in objects comprised within the scope of that Fund so far as they affect the Parsees resident in Edinburgh.

These are the aims and objects for the furtherance of which the Union has taken its birth, and if the living present has anything to do in the moulding of the face of the future, its enthusiastic promoters fondly believe that the image thus carved out will not be unworthy of their best and fondest expectations.

The President and his fellow-workers are of opinion that it would be highly desirable to provide quarters both for the location of the Union as well as for providing temporary residence to new comers who may need such hospitality on their arrival. The carrying out of this part of the scheme will depend upon contributions from wealthy and sympathetic Parsee visitors to Europe, and also from their co-religionists in India, who, it is confidently hoped, will render substantial help when the laudable objects of the Union are placed before them. Parsee spirit and Parsee charity catholic and lavish to a fault, will not begrudge its bountiful hand to the youthful members of the community who have promoted in a far off land a scheme likely to be of inestimable value to the future visitors of Scotland's capital.

We consider the movement to be a desirable one and even necessary, the objects contemplated being both useful and laudable and it will doubtless be a comfort to many Parsee parents, whose sons and even daughters have to go to Scotland for purposes of study, to feel that on their first arrival in a strange land they will have both a wise counsel and timely help and advice from the more experienced brethren there. We therefore sincerely wish the Union every success and command it to the generous help of the Parsee community.

COLLISION ON THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.

Two Engines Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

A small collision occurred on the Darjeeling Railway on Tuesday when engine No. 7 on the up line collided with No 8 on the down line. Both engines and a luggage van were damaged, and the passengers delayed an hour in consequence.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

In the match played on the Cooperage yesterday evening between the Rovers and the Bombay Gymkhana, in connection with the Harwood League, the latter won after an interesting struggle by one goal to love. During the first

as Mant and Pato was appointed Ruler of the conquered territory; and no better ruler could have been found. Sir Charles Napier organized a regular civil administration, put down every form of oppression that had been practised upon the people by the soldiery under the military despotism of the Talpars; and subdued the robber tribes of the Nor.h, who had become utterly lawless during the period of ligence following the Afghan War. He was followed by John Jacob, the founder of Jacobabad and the wife, firm, and considerate administration introduced by Napier has been continued down to the present time by a succession of able and sympathetic Commissioners, of whom the most distinguished was Sir Bartle Frere, and by a body of capable and experienced district officers chosen largely during the earlier years of our rule from the Indian Army and the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The names of many of these Officers are to the day household words in Sind. We are glad to have here with us this evening two Commissioners, who have served with distinction in our own time, Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. Robert Giles, and also many district officers who in all departments of the administration have done service for Sind of which we may well be proud. I read to you just now a telegram from Mr. Mackenzie, conveying his hearty good wishes to me, and I would mention that it is he who has met with much striking success in his efforts to grow Egyptian cotton in Sind. It should like also to refer to Mr. Mules, who has lately, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Karachi, so brilliantly maintained the traditions of the Sind Commission.

"Sind has undoubtedly prospered during the past 60 years. Communications have been improved by rail and by road, the importance of which, whether for passenger traffic, or the development of trade, or the strengthening of defences is measured by the importance of the geographical position of Sind and by the clear necessity for protecting the great port of Karachi in every possible way. The construction of roads and especially of rail roads has removed many ancient obstructions to progress, and Sind can now realize, as never before, its rightful position. And when Karachi, the nearest Indian port to Aden and the Persian Gulf, has grown to its destined greatness, and is linked by direct lines of rail with every administrative centre in India then Sind cannot fail to become the pivot of the whole Indian political system. I will not enter into details, showing the vast progress achieved in all directions, in all departments. These perhaps are better known to most of you than to me. But I should like to refer to one material fact which stands out in strong relief against the background of the past. The seaport of Karachi, which was acquired by us in 1839 had then only a miserable little harbour, and a population of 10,000. You all know what it is now with its public buildings, its educational establishments, its docks, its wharves, its amenities of every kind, and its population of 136,000. The seaborne foreign and coasting trade concentrated at Karachi was valued 3 years ago at £10,000,000 sterling. Mr. Petrie can tell us what it is valued at now, and especially he will, I hope, tell us something about the wonderful development of the wheat trade. India is indeed now becoming the Granary of the Empire, as a Correspondent of the "Times" styled it more than a year ago, and most of that grain passes through Karachi. I only hope that something has at last been done to free the wheat thus exported from the admixture of dirt which has for so many years been a subject of complaint. Thirty-three years ago, when Lord Northbrook's Government, at the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, took off the 7 per cent ad valorem export duties which were choking the wheat trade the average annual export was only about 16,000 tons from all India. Only two years ago freight was paid on more than twice that quantity of dirt mixed with the exported wheat. Some encouragement should surely be given to the cultivator to supply the exporter with cleaner wheat, now that the quantity of wheat exported (8) amounts as it did in the past year to about one and a half millions of tons. The External trade of Sind with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Seistan was said, three years ago, to be worth £680,000. Colonel Yate and Sir H. MacMahon will, I hope, tell us what it is worth now. Everything is advancing. Even the Sudder Court, where, in my time, litigation was at a minimum, is now to be converted, to the great satisfaction of the bar and the people generally, into a Judicial Commissioner's Court, with a bench of three Judges. Gentlemen, need I say more. I ask you to drink to the prosperity of Sind and Baluchistan, and couple with the toast the names of Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. Petrie, Colonel Yate and Sir Henry McMahon (Cheers.")

Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. Petrie as representing Sind which the former styled an old-fashioned but progressive province, and Colonel Yate and Sir H. McMahon as representing Baluchistan acknowledged the toast in short effective speeches. Mr. Hart-Davies M. P., proposed the toast of the guests. He said it was in the old days Sind was very famous for its hospitality and the old Sindis now in England are not degenerated in this respect. Though some might differ as to whether Jacobabad was a desirable summer residence and a Karachi dust-storm was a pleasant experience or not, there was never any difference of opinion as to the hospitality of the Sind Club.—Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree was not now in the House to try to remove the ignorance of the Members of the Indian Parliamentary Committee as to Indian affairs his efforts on behalf of the Indians in South Africa in days gone by were gratefully remembered. Sir James Monteath who was one of the guests needed no introduction. He had, Mr. Hart-Davies belived never had the less possible privilege of serving in Sind, but he was well known as one of the ablest and most hard working of the members of the Bombay Government.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Sir James Monteath responded. The former in the course of his remarks thanked Mr. Hart-Davies for his kind expressions regarding his (the speakers) absence from the present House of Commons. Sir James Monteath said that although he had never served in Sind, he had often been there and could confirm all that had been said in praise of that province. He saw before him a body of the healthiest-looking men that the Indian Service could produce, and this spoke volumes for the salubrity of Sind.

Dr. John Pollen then Sind:—

Brothers of Sind and Brothers Baluchis.—I bring a glad tidings of great joy. I don't intend to make a long speech! (Laughter) I assure you I have not come here with any carefully prepared impromptus. I intend to speak as my heart dictates and to say what I feel about your Chairman. But you will perhaps be amused to hear some of the hints it received as I came up the stairs this evening from some of this company. The first I met was my old friend. Edward Giles who, on hearing I had to make a speech, assumed the stately manner of "the old vasaliy blue"—and gave me little sympathy. You need not be afraid! Giles don't be offended with me for telling this tale. We are old friends and I know more of him than most of you. We used to bathe in the same Tank at Thulla in old Khandesh days! (Laughter). The next was Vidal and he told me that he had so sympathy for me because he disapproved altogether of after dinner speeches at these festive social gatherings. (Applause)

I then turned to Sir James Monteath, who like our Chairman has acted as Governor of Bombay and he said I had a very easy text and task. "It would be impossible to say anything but nice things about Birdwood and there were plenty of nice things to say!" Now I brothers that is the difficulty. The trees are so thick you can scarcely see the wood. So admirable are his qualities, you can with difficulty appreciate the true inwardness of the man and thus was fortold me I was going to forget to say that Birdwood was a great gardener! As if any one who know him was ever likely to forget that. Why wherever he served, he made a garden blossom and if it be true that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor what can we say of the immense benefits conferred upon his kind by Birdwood who made gardens blossom in the sands and deserts of Sind and other parts of the Presidency. He was always doing good and trying to make life more pleasant for other people, joying in their joy, Sorrowing in their sorrow. And I for my part can never forget how in the hour of our trial and sorrow—(now a quarter of a century ago, but still as fresh in memory as yesterday) Birdwood and his dear wife and daughter rallied to our side and did their best as the kindest and most considerate of friends to help us to conform us in our sad bereavement. And Birdwood has had his reward. In making others happy he has had a very happy and a very proud career. Like myself Sir, he is a Bombay native of India. He has risen from those early days in Belgaum when he was very small fry to be Judge of the H.C.—Member of Council, and Governor of the Presidency. But you all know his career and I need not dwell on it. It is Birdwood the man and the friend I ask you to honour tonight. He has also been happy in his wife and family and is the proud father of distinguished sons who are making their mark on the Military administration of the Empire. We all listened with attention to his picturesque speech as your Chairman. He gave us a lurid summary of Sind and I feel inclined to confess that I learned more about the beauties of Sind in his half hours oration than I learned during the seven years I served in the Province. We had a good time in Sind and were not over-worked and I could not help being amused at the climax reached by your Chairman at the conclusion of his speech, when he congratulated the Province on having secured three H. C. Judges to do the work of the Sudder Court which is used to get through with so much pleasure to himself and benefit to the Province in a couple of hours a week. Brothers—I give you the health of Birdwood! This is his 69th Birthday and he is hale and hearty and young! I ask you to rise with me and wish him many happy returns I drink his health with all the honours and three cheers for Mr. Birdwood. The toast was enthusiastically honoured and the company sang "For he jolly good fellow."

The Chairman replied and proposed the "Committee and Secretary" Mr. McCorkell responding.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Bombay Gazette, 7th June 1906.

The weekly return of Remittances to the Home Treasury by Bills on Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£12,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 9th June 1905 by Council Bills	£3,149,892
Ditto by Bar Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 10th June 1905 to 31st March 1906	£11,650,108

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Pranlej Railway for the week ending 28th April amounted to Rs. 6,903, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,126. Total earning from 1st January to 28th April were Rs. 90,543, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,126.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

(Concluded from page 4)

Taking it for one of the usual anarchist boasts, he at first did not attach any importance to the matter; but on last Tuesday night the remark was forcibly brought back to his memory in the course of a meeting at one of the clubs of the brotherhood, in Hampstead-road, W., when, holding in his hands the Heraldo de Madrid, a Spanish anarchist, locally known under the name of Don Jose, discussed amongst a crowd of Spanish, French, and Italian anarchists the official programme of the wedding ceremony.

The writer's suspicion being aroused, he gave more attention to the matter. On Saturday night he was informed that Dona Jose had left London that they for Madrid, in company with several French, Italian, and Belgian anarchists. On Sunday he found out the existence of the plot, which aimed as the assassination of the King of Spain. According to information received at first hand from people implicated in the plot, fifty anarchists were to be placed on the wedding-day all over Madrid, so that King Alfonso should not have a chance to escape. Some of the anarchists were placed in front of the church where the ceremony took place, but apparently they did not succeed in accomplishing their crime.

The Anarchist Vallisa, a Spaniard, who arrived in London from Paris on May 3, informed the writer that after the assassination of the King the anarchists of Barcelona, Madrid, and fifteen other large Spanish cities were to proclaim the Commune, and by means of a general revolution abolish the monarchical institution and establish a temporary revolutionary Government, at the head of which would be placed some of the most notorious anarchists. From documents in connection with their plot, which were seen by the writer it would appear that officers of the Spanish army were implicated in the coup d'état, but their names are as yet unknown, as they were only referred to by initials.

Late last night a telegram was received at the Anarchist club in Hampstead-road, which revealed that "unfortunately" the men placed in front of the church—they had received tickets "through the agency of their military co-conspirators—were unable to execute their task, while Don Jose threw a bomb which did not take effect, and the telegram finished: "We are afraid that our pains are spoils for the moment."

The career of some of the fifty anarchists mixed up in the conspiracy might prove interesting. The man known as Don Jose is one of the most notorious of Continental desperadoes, who has made frequent acquaintance with various prisons. Two Italians, whose names are known, have been implicated in various sensational anarchist attempts, and have been expelled from every European country except Great Britain. Another Italian anarchist is the cousin of the murderer of the Empress of Austria, while still another is closely related to the notorious character Malatesta.

The London police spared no pains to watch the anarchists likely to take a share in the plot, of which they heard some weeks ago, but they were unfortunately unable to follow all their movements, and it may now be said that all the London Anarchists were able to leave this country unmolested.

AN ENGLISH LADY'S GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

An English lady who lives next door to the house from which the bomb was thrown, and witnessed the whole affair from the window, said she saw smoke and heard a terrific explosion. The Queen waved her hands from the window of the carriage to show that she was uninjured and then the King jumped out and helped his Consort to alight putting his arm affectionately round the waist of Her Majesty. King Alfonso showed no sign of fear or nervousness but on the contrary, grasping the situation took the initiative energetically, pointing to the house from which the bomb was thrown, and giving orders with coolness and precision. The English lady expressed admiration for the sangfroid displayed by both the King and Queen.

THE ROYAL PAIR DRIVE OUT.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

MADRID, JUNE 1.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria drove through the city just before lunch in a motor car, and were accorded a tremendous ovation. Crowds ran in two streams on either side of the car in a vain endeavour to keep pace with it, raising shouts of Long live the King and Queen.

Their Majesties had no escort of any kind. The enthusiasm was delirious.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

IN the House of Lords, on Monday, May 28.—Lord Reay asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information with regard to the alterations which the Imperial Government of China intended to make in the administration of the Customs.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in reply, stated that, in view of the nature of the edict and the dangerous atmosphere of doubt and ambiguity which liberated, his Majesty's Government at once asked for an explanation, stating that they could not suppose the object was to interfere with the powers now exercised by Sir R. Hart. But that, if it were the intension so to interfere, it would be, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, a distinct breach of the engagement given in the loan agreements. The reply of the Chinese Government was that they disclaimed any intention of not adhering to the loan agreements. His Majesty's Government understood this to mean that the terms of the decree would not make any change in the present administration of the Customs, but they had asked for a definite assurance to this effect. In taking this step his Majesty's Government were acting with the knowledge of the other Powers interested, with whose representatives his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires was in communication. Correspondence was still proceeding, and his Majesty's Government expected a reply to their Note very shortly indeed. There was no intention on their part, he could assure the House to allow the question to be involved in any undue delay. They fully realised the great interest taken, in the subject, and its great importance to the trade and commerce of this country in China and of all nations trading with China. They were acting in perfect harmony with the other Powers including the United States of America and Japan. If however, the maintenance of the present arrangement was desirable from the point of view of his trade and commerce of this and other countries with China, it was, if possible, even more desirable in the interests of the Chinese Government itself. The Customs administration was a model of efficiency and economy, not only absolutely and by itself, but in contrast with the confusion of the provincial revenue services. The training of Chinese by Sir R. Hart able to take the place of foreigners in the Chinese service was doubtless, in a certain way, one of the ends of the foreign administration, and it might be that in time the Chinese Government might desire and might not be unable to administer this branch of the Civil Service of the country. In the meanwhile no hand should be lightly laid on the Imperial Customs Service, which had been recently and aptly described by a writer very familiar with China and its system of government as the "one reliable and efficient administration, and one bright star in surrounding chaos." He hoped their lordships would not think that in reserving any further statement he was acting in any way unfairly to the House.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said the statement to which their lordships had just listened seemed to him entirely satisfactory. The announcement that the Chines Maritime Customs were likely to pass under Chinese control caused something like consternation in this country. The consternation would have been even more general and more marked if we could really have brought ourselves to believe that the rumour was sufficiently true. He rejoiced that his Majesty's Government had put their foot down in regard to this most important question, and he hoped they would keep their foot down, and that before long we should have some reply from the Chinese Government less evasive and more definite than that with which they had character-istically attempted to put off his Majesty's Government. A change in the administration of the Chinese Customs would be disastrous to all nations concerned and most prejudicial to our commercial interests, which greatly exceeded those of any other country. It was satisfactory to know that all the Powers concerned were at one with us in giving us their diplomatic support. In the wilderness of Chinese maladministration the Chinese Maritime Customs was the one oasis in which there was to be found honest and scrupulous administration. If that department were to be allowed to fall under the influences which ruled other departments of the Chinese Government the Chinese themselves would be the greatest losers of all. This country had a very distinct right to insist upon the retention of English management as the head of the department so long as our trade continued to be the largest seaborne trade done with China; and he felt quite sure that his Majesty's Government would see that right was maintained.

On Tuesday, May 29, in reply to Mr. H. H. Marks, Sir E. Grey said a telegram had been received from his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Pekin to the effect that he was on Monday given a definite promise by the Foreign Board that the Chinese Government would send him a Note in a few days formally recapitulating and reaffirming the spec fic engagement contained in Articles 7 and 8 of the 1895 and 1898 Loan Agreements, that the administration of the Maritime Customs should continue as at present constituted.

WE are informed that an "Old Cheltonian" dinner will be held at Bangalore on Thursday, the 28th inst. Applications to attend the dinner should be sent to Mr. G.E.M. Hogg U.S. Club, Bangalore.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LIGHTER FARE
LIGHTER CARE.

The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).

be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

In the House of Commons on Monday May 23 Mr. T. Taylor for Mr. Bright, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, if the Chinese were to give notice of the termination of the Chefoo Convention in order to get rid of the obligation to admit Indian opium, they would still be prevented from excluding it by the treaty of Tien-tsin.

Mr. Runciman: Section 7 of the additional article of the Chefoo Agreement provides that in the event of the termination of the additional article the arrangement with regard to opium under the regulations attached to the treaty of Tien-tsin revives—namely, import duty 30 taels per picul, with transit dues to be arranged as the Chinese Government shall see fit.

SEPERATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to two recent cases in Eastern Bengal—namely, at Sirajgunge and Barisal, in which complaints filed in the ordinary course in the court of the deputy Magistrate duly authorised to receive such complaints, preferring charges of assault against the local police, were refused by the deputy magistrate on the ground that he had been instructed to refer such complaints to the district magistrate, who is the official head of the local police, and when so referred, were summarily dismissed by the district magistrate; and whether having regard to the important principle raised in these cases, involving the exercise of judicial and executive powers in the hands of the same officer, as well as interference in the independent administration of justice by subordinate magistrates, he will take these cases into his consideration in finally dealing with the long pending memorial of Lord Hobhouse and others praying for the separation of judicial and executive functions in India.

Mr Morley: I am not acquainted with the details of these cases, but I have no doubt that they and any similar cases will be communicated to me by the Government of India when they submit to me their conclusions on the memorial referred to.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in dealing with a memorial, signed in 1899 by Lord Hobhouse, Sir W. Wedderburn, and others praying for the separation of judicial and executive functions in India he will take into account, not only the opinions of other authorities upon this subject, but also the extra cost which would be entailed by the separation of a magistracy engaged exclusively in magisterial functions which cost would have to be borne by the masses of the taxpayers, of whose dissatisfaction with the existing and traditional Indian system of joint, revenue and magisterial functions no proof exists.

Mr. Morley: The considerations mentioned by my hon. friend will undoubtedly receive due weight in any deliberations that may take place on the subject.

INDIAN COOLIES AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India is willing to sanction the recruiting of Indian coolies for work in the Transvaal, either on the railways, or on the farms, or in the mines, upon the terms of the British Guiana Ordinance.

Mr. Morley: No application for Indian coolies has been addressed to the Government of India by or on behalf of the Transvaal Government, and I cannot at present say whether if such an application were made, the Government of India would be willing to agree to it on the terms mentioned in the question.

THE ROYAL SCOTS AND THE COLABA GARRISON CHURCH.

Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the rank and file of the regiment of Royal Scots, now forming part of the garrison at Colaba, in the city of Bombay, are moved on parade for Sabbath morning service in addition to the forms of the Church of Scotland into the shade of a barrack-room or the open air instead of the garrison church; whether the Bishop of Bombay or other ecclesiastical authority has refused the use of the garrison church for religious services; and, if so, on what grounds; whether the circumstances have yet been brought to the knowledge of the Government in India, and with what result; whether the land on which the church is built was given by the Government of India; and whether any funds for building it were supplied out of the revenues of India and are yearly paid for repairs and caretakers.

Mr. Morley: I understand that the Bishop of Bombay at first refused the use of the consecrated church at Colaba for Presbyterian service on the ground that there is a Presbyterian Church available for troops in the fort in Bombay, but I learn that an arrangement has now been arrived at by which parade service for Scottish troops are held between May and October inclusive in the Colaba Church. The answers to the last three queries are in the affirmative.

INDIA AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Rees asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether the representation of India at the Conference in 1907 will extend to the different provinces of the empire, in view of their widely differing character as regards population, wealth, trade, revenue, and other circumstances.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: As I have already stated, invitations to the Conference of 1907 have been issued only to the Premiers of the various self-governing colonies. The practice adopted at the previous conference provide for the presence of representatives of the different departments of the Government, and under this arrangement representation of India will be secured. It is not intended that the Indian provinces should be separately represented, as they have hitherto done any more than the Australian and Canadian provinces.

INDIAN FINANCES.—THE EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Rowlands asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will consider the advisability of restoring the explanatory memorandum of the current Indian financial year as near as possible to the form in which it was issued in 1903. It appears to be an improvement on the formed used in 1899-1900, as showing the chief facts with greater clearness and simplicity. The latest appropriation report, an unnecessarily bulky one of 203 pages, has already been printed in the "Gazette of India," and will in due course be issued as usual as a separate publication. I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by reprinting it specially as an appendix to the explanatory memorandum. It was decided in 1900 to abandon the practice of showing the tens of rupees the charges in England which are, as a matter of fact paid in sterling and I see no advantage in reversing this decision.

ZANZIBAR.

Sir E. Grey having been asked by Mr. Kendal O'Brien whether he would place upon the table a statement of the reasons which actuated his Majesty's Government to terminate the services of Mr. A. S. Rogers, lately Regent and Prime Minister to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and if such dismissal had the approval or sanction of the Sultan under whom the Regent was serving says:—His Majesty's late Government advised the Sultan of Zanzibar to terminate the arrangement under which Mr. Rogers was acting as his First Minister in pursuance of the policy initiated on the death of the late Sultan of strengthening their direct control over the internal administration of the country. The Sultan is bound by the conditions he agreed to on his accession to follow loyally and faithfully the advice given him by his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in all matters relating to the government and administration of the Sultanate. There are no papers which could usefully be laid on the subject.

THE TEA DUTY.

On going into Committee on the Finance Bill, on Clause 1, which provides that as from May 14, 1903, until May 14, 1904, the tea duty shall be fivepence per lb., Mr. Courthope moved to reduce the tea duty to fourpence. He contended that the reduction was desirable on the grounds that the duty as it stood was an oppressive burden on many millions of their countrymen. The reduction proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not benefit the poorer classes, who ought to benefit by it, and, thirdly, that any duty on tea was essentially unfair in that a penny or twopenny would not possibly benefit the poor, who bought their tea in two-ounce packets. If it was said we could not afford a greater reduction, his answer was that we ought to have been able to afford it by defending the pass of the Khyber instead of making the foreigner pay as he made us pay. Twopence could have been taken off tea and the coal duty might have been left untouched. The reduction of twopence was promised by many hon. members at the general election. The President of the Local Government Board acknowledged his indebtedness to the posters of the Anti-Tea Duty League, and said after the election that there was now an opportunity of showing gratitude. It was sorry that another member of the Government—the President of the Board of Trade—was not present at the moment to give effect to words he had used when he said that they should take the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the throat in a parliamentary sense and tell him these burdens on the people could not be continued.

Mr. Rees described the action of the hon. member as that of a prematurely cuckoo. The movement for the reduction of this tax was a Liberal movement, and the hon. member was calling attention to the larger one he was placing on the Liberal side of the House who had voted against the reduction of this tea duty would vote with the knowledge that the proposal of the amendment was not practicable. The reduction was already affecting both the price and the quality of the tea sold.

Mr. Bletcher supported the amendment. By the reduction of a penny in the duty the strong probability was that half the benefit would go to the wholesale dealers. It would have been a better arrangement if the reduction on tea had been reserved for a year and then made double the amount and the coal tax had meanwhile been retained.

Mr. Beckett said he had in his election address declared for the reduction of duty on tea, sugar, and breakfast table articles, and could, therefore, with perfect consistency support the amendment. It was remarkable that hon. members on the other side showed no enthusiasm for carrying into fulfilment their professions made in the last Parliament and their election pledges. The tax upon tea fell with especial weight on the poorer consumers, and seeing it was an article so largely produced in India and Ceylon, and might be considered a necessary of life, the tax might with advantage be replaced by a duty upon some of the foreign manufactures introduced into this country. The word had gone forth in the trade that prices would not be reduced, but quality would be improved, and it appeared that half the amount of the reduction would go to the blender. Any reduction of the tea duty was in itself to be commended, but by the method of bringing it about the Chancellor of the Exchequer had caused a disorganisation of trade without giving the consumer benefit. It would have been better to have kept the duty at sixpence until next year and then to have reduced it to fourpence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was remarkable to see on the other side of the House a wonderful unanimity in favour of a reduction of the tea duty to which they had not been accustomed in past years. To the general considerations advanced by the objections to the duty in itself, and the desirability of reducing it as much and as soon as possible he was entirely sympathetic. Tea was a necessary of life, and a tax upon it was injurious to producer and consumer. Of the supply 95 per cent. was produced by our fellow-subjects, and there were good reasons why a Chancellor of the Exchequer should desire to avoid the tax. His predecessor in office—who he was glad to see back in his place in auspicious circumstances upon which he was sure the right hon. gentleman would receive universal congratulation—(hear, hear)—last year used unanswerable arguments on the same lines as those which had been addressed to the Committee. The only question of dispute was as to the reduction of the duty by a penny. Personally, he would have been glad to reduce the duty by fivepence, but the Committee must look at the financial arrangements of the year as a whole; and he had to look at the amount of money at his disposal. His choice, therefore, lay between a reduction of a penny or of two pence. He found that, after making adequate provision for a further reduction of the debt, and if he had to get rid of the coal duty, he had not enough money left and the hon. member could not now suggest a supply to enable him to make a reduction of the tea duty by more than a penny. Hon. members must say, therefore, that he had either given too much to the debt or that he ought not to have dealt with the coal tax. (Hear, hear.) If hon. members said that, they were in a logical position. The question which he asked his advisers at the Treasury, and which he anxiously considered before making this proposal, was whether a reduction of a penny, which was without precedent, would really reach the consumer. No Chancellor of the Exchequer would wish to put money into the pockets of tea traders; what he desired was to secure that the benefit of the remission should go to the consumer by whom the article was consumed. He made inquiries whether or not the effect of a remission of penny would reach the consumer, and he was assured by all the information he could gather that in an article like tea, where a duty of sixpence represented something like 100 per cent. on the actual value of the imported raw material, a reduction of a penny, or 16 per cent., where there were no large incomes from existing taxes. When the financial year closed it would be found that if the right hon. gentleman had been a little bolder he would not have had this question to consider. What was the best use to make of the money available? He was not one who would criticise the right hon. gentleman for having increased the provision for the reduction of debt, on the contrary, his criticism could be that the provision made was the least that could be described as plausible. A Finance Minister who during his electoral campaign talked with such gravity of the state of the debt and the national finances, and then, having a revised surplus of 3,000,000 and a prospective surplus of 3,030,000 more could provide nothing more out of taxation than a beggarly half-million, was no giving even plausible fulfilment of the hopes and expectations which he had held out.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: We are reducing the debt by a larger figure than in any previous year.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that that had nothing to do with the amount of provision made out of taxation for debt reduction. If the right hon. gentleman was reducing the debt by a large amount, that was because his predecessor in times of greater difficulty increased the provision not by a half but by a whole million, because the right hon. gentleman was left with a surplus of £3,000,000 and because he got a windfall in the repayment by China of a debt which had been allocated by every pledge of two successive Chancellors of the Exchequer to the extinction of debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The right hon. gentleman has forgotten that he got a windfall of £1,250,000 from South Africa.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said: that he did not see how that affected the provision which he, or the right hon. gentleman had made out of taxation for the reduction of debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had talked on this subject as if we were on the verge of financial disaster. He had painted the picture in colours which were far darker than could be justified, and yet he had made this paltry contribution to an end which he also so high. He ought to have given not half a million, but one million, or nearer two millions. If the right hon. gentleman had asked the country to bear its present burdens for a year longer and had devoted the whole of the money to the reduction of debt, he would have taken a bold and strong course. The coal tax stood on an exceptional footing, being unlike any other tax in our financial system. It needed close watching, and in his opinion it could not permanently remain a part of our system. But that was not to say that when there was a limited sum of money available, the coal tax, which affected the smallest number of British subjects, should have first consideration, and that a tax which affected the whole British subject should be placed second to it. As to the tea duty, in spite of what the right hon. gentleman had said, he found a special reason for saying that if the tea duty were to be touched at all it ought to have been reduced by two pence. The hon. member for Montgomery seemed to think that reduction of the tea duty had always been the work of Liberal Governments. But it was Lord Goschen who brought the tax down to four pence—a point to which no Liberal Government had ever brought it down. Every one wished to see the tea duty reduced, but when above all that the advantage should go to the consumer. It was particularly easy to achieve that result in the case of tea, while in the case of most other taxable articles it was difficult to know how much of the reduction would reach the consumer, and how long it would be before reaching him. Subject to one condition the relief to the consumer of tea was immediate and complete; and that condition was that the reduction should be such as was capable of being expressed in terms of the price of those small packets in which tea was sold to the very poor. The right hon. gentleman did not pretend that the poor consumer of tea in two-ounce packets would get any advantage in price, but that he would get an improvement in quality. If the poor consumer would take his tea to the distinguished Government analyst at Somerset House, he might find a chemical appreciation in the quality of his tea, but that would be the limit of his benefit. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was an enormous quantity of very cheap tea of the poorest quality in stock—so poor in quality that it could not be sold at all, except at some reduction of the present lowest rate. As that stock of poor tea remained unexhausted said the right hon. gentleman, there was hope for the consumer. He had only to buy tea, which certain of the right hon. gentleman's colleagues who had expert knowledge of the subject had often described as poison, and no would get some advantage out of the reduction of duty. He was of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had frittered away the money at his disposal. He might have done a big thing with the debt; he might have done something for the income tax payer, who, patient and long suffering as he was, had become a little tired of his burden; or he might have done something substantial for the great mass of the consumers by giving a sensible reduction in the tea duty. For one reason or another—of his own choice, or to conciliate different sections of opinion—the right hon gentleman had attempted to do a little of many things, and he had not succeeded in doing any of them well. In these circumstances he had no hesitation in voting for the amendment. (Cheers.)

Mr. Richardson doubted that the penny reduction in the tea duty had been retained by the blenders, and asserted that the poor people were getting the benefit of the reduction. He cited the advertisements of four leading London tea blenders to show that they had reduced all their teas one penny since the Budget. By the quantity of tea distributed by the Wholesale Co-perative Society in Manchester, he declared the working men connected with that society would by this penny reduction save no less £70 000. (Hear, hear.

Mr. Stuart Wortley remarked that the beginning and end of Liberal finance had generally been to do as the late Mr. Gladstone did. Mr. Gladstone in 1874 had a splendid chance to reduce the tea duty, but he deliberately abstained from touching it, and instead gave all the relief to the income tax payer alone. On this occasion he could not vote for the amendments of his hon. friend the member for Ryde, but he should take refuge in doing the duty of every citizen in supporting the Government. (Laughter.) He would not take any step which would make it more difficult to get the sugar duty reduced for sugar was the raw material of an important British industry, and he thought sugar better for the human frame even than tea and less open to abuse.

Mr. Marks suggested that the pieces of tea had been through the state of the market, and not on account of the reduction on the tax. There was at present a very large amount of cheap tea on the market, which, he suggested, had caused the fall in price. Otherwise why had the price fallen several days before the reduction in tea duty came forward? Was it through the benevolence of the dealers?

Mr. T. Corbett said they wanted to get the Liberal Party back to some of its old ideals, one of which was a free breakfast table. Where was that free breakfast table now? (Hear, hear.) He contended that the only gainer by the remission of a penny were the tea merchants.

Sir G. Parker questioned the entire accuracy of the figures cited by the hon member for South Nottingham. If there had been a reduction in the price of tea since the tax was taken off he suggested that it was due to the large quantity of very low-priced tea on the market. So large was the quantity that it was a commercial phenomenon, and this state of things had synchronised with the Budget proposal. Every penny of the tax on tea struck the poor man where he could least afford to be struck. When the duty stood at eight pence the poor man paid 100 per cent. of the value of the tea and the rich man only 20 per cent. No matter how badly the Chancellor of the Exchequer might need money, some other way should be found than taxation of the one commodity necessary for the poor man's breakfast table. Both parties had been responsible for putting a tax on tea, but personally he had always been opposed to high taxes on the necessaries of life. He would much prefer an income tax from top to bottom.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had listened with great pleasure to a great part of the speech of his hon. friend who had just sat down, because he proceeded on the assumption that a tax of this kind would fall mainly, if not entirely upon the consumer. (Cheers.) If it were not so this impassioned appeal to the Government to get rid of the tea duty would be entirely beside the point. His hon. friend had appealed to him as if the Government were putting on a tea duty or proposing to raise the duty by a penny in the pound instead of reducing it by a penny in the pound. He regretted very much that, for reasons which he had already given, he could not make a greater reduction this year. Still a penny was something, and the expert opinion which he had read out a few moments before showed that both cheapness and abundance of supply and the reduction of duty had been at work in producing the present state of prices. He hopped the Committee would now allow a division to be taken.

Captain Craig maintained that it would be long before a reduction of a penny would really benefit the labouring classes and farmers in the remote country districts of Ireland. He desired to call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the fact that the British breakfast table included other articles besides tea and sugar. Something like 148 000,000 was spent on imported meat on which no tax whatever was paid. A small tax of even one per cent. on a number of these articles would not only enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remit another penny of the tax on tea, but would give to people in the agricultural districts some protection for their produce. It had been contended that in some of the great towns the price of tea had actually been reduced to the extent of the reduction in the duty. That might be true for it was only natural that the dealers in large towns should compete with one another in order to get the largest number of pounds or shillings or some of the many foreign manufactured articles competing with our own products and lessening the employment of our people?

Mr. Hant also objected to the inequality of the tea tax, and recommended the substitution of a duty on some luxury which would be paid partly by the rich and partly by the foreigner.

The Committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	150
Against	255
Majority	105

The clause was then agreed to.

THE NIRAMGAM-MALIA RAILWAY.

Mr Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Government of India, in their programme of railway construction for the year 1905-1906, included an allotment of six lacs for a line from Viramgam to Malia, which forms part of a projected connection with Sind through Cutch; and, in view of the fact that the Cutchi inhabitants of Bombay, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipality of Hyderabad, have sent forward petitions urging that in the public interest the line should pass through Cutch, will he state whether the objections raised by the Rao of Cutch have yet been considered; and, if so, with result.

COMMUNICATION AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I beg to be allowed to draw the attention of the local authorities to the desirability of laying down a road from Santa Cruz near the railway station on the B.B. and C.I. Railway line to Danda connecting up the village of Chuim. The road to the Bandora Station is a long one both to the people of Chuim and Danda and the proposed road will outrid the disease especially as Danda is a large fishing place and once the road is constructed the Danda fishers will secure considerable advantages themselves and their trade will increase. The people of Bombay will also be benefited as the Danda fishers can bring fi sh to the market more conveniently, and expeditiously. In and about the Santa Cruz Station buildings are being erected and the communication above suggested will be to the advantage of all concerned. Races are held at Santa Cruz in which the European gentry at Pali Hill take part and the proposed communication will likewise be to their advantage also to those the village of Chuim will derive no small benefit. It is a matter of regret that the road, so badly required, has been so long overlooked and I trust there will be no further delays. We have long been representing this want.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. F.

NEIGHBOURS AT VARIANCE.

IN the Bombay High Court, the hon. Mr. Justice Russell has disposed of a suit, in which Byramji Rustomji Dada, owner of a property in Mirza Street out of the Fort, was plaintiff: and Kalabhoy Ismailji and others, Borahs, his neighbours, were defendants. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Kaikobad Kaikobad, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. D. D. Bhaning and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sorab, appeared for the defendants. The case was in respect of

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

VANISHED GOLD.

DREAMS of dreams are not consistent, or one of them would declare to us the secret of the bank robbery which the Metropolitan police are now seeking to unravel. After the event we generally hear of visions of the night, which, declared before, might have been of service. A case in point occurred some years ago in Brisbane. A clerk, after collecting various sums of money, placed the whole, in the presence of other clerks, in a safe at the bank where he was employed. He was afterwards called away from the premises, and did not return until the following morning. The money in the meantime had disappeared, and there was no trace of the thief. Fortunately for himself, the young man bore an irreproachable character. That, however, did not restore the vanished gold; nor did it afford any clue to the mystery of its disappearance.

DETECTION BY DREAM.

Months elapsed, and the loss preyed upon the minds of the clerk and his father. The latter eventually dreamed on three successive nights that the gold was hidden beneath a certain tree in the Botanical Gardens of Brisbane, a place to which he and his son were regular visitors. Fearing that his son might be suspected, if he opened his lips, he remained silent for some time, in the end, however, he felt that he must declare the history of his dream, so wrote out what was in his mind and went to the bank. Arrived there, he learned that four days previously one of the clerks had confessed to having committed the robbery. Of the thirteen hundred sovereigns originally stolen, the balance nine hundred, had been found in the spot of which the old man had dreamed. That is the story. Its weakness, of course, is that the dream was not declared until the crime had been cleared up by men who did not dream dreams.

THE PATENT TANTALUS.

The man who buys a poor horse and claps on a bearing-rein to make it arch its neck like a good one, is not so ingenious as Sydney Smith in his treatment of a sluggard. His famous horse Calamity, as he called him, because of the woebegone appearance which he preserved in spite of unlimited fodder, was as slothful as he was unlovely. Neither voice nor gentle stimulus from the whip could persuade him to eclipse the rest of a donkey. Too humane to resort, to drastic measures, and too resourceful to be wholly beaten the witty clergyman invented what he called his patent Tantalus. This took the form of a small sieve of corn suspended on a semicircular bar of iron fixed to the ends of the shafts, just beyond the reach of the horse's nose. The corn, rattling as he went, stimulated the sluggard to unwonted exertions: and the Tantalus, holding forth constant promise of a generous feed did more, we are assured, than all the supply of food which had found its way down the insatiable throat of Calamity.

THE STANDARD MEASURE.

The suggestion to shorten the inch so that it may assume round numbers in the metre would involve greater difficulty than is at first sight apparent. The supposed destruction of our old measures in the fire at the Houses of Parliament set men to work upon what proved a tremendous task. For eleven years the committee worked at their task to produce a yard measure determined by the beats of a pendulum beating, at a given temperature, in the latitude of London, and in a vacuum at sea-level, seconds of mean solar time. In the end this was deemed unsatisfactory, and by secondary evidence the committee had to restore the old measure. Now we do not depend upon a single measure there are carefully made the duplicates at the Mint, the Royal Observatory, at Westminster, and elsewhere in the capital, and in many places in the provinces.

A MYSTERIOUS INVADER.

The Mid-Surrey Golf Club has been making a successful attack upon the worms in its putting greens. Worms are not the only enemies of the lawn Dandelions and other weeds come, borne upon the winds, to strike root where no dandelion was before, the streams carry seed to new areas; the birds distribute more. The travels of weeds are an endless source of interest to the student. How was the English thistle conveyed from our fields to become a ruinous pest in Australia? How came the anacharis from the ponds and sluggish streams of North And America to Britain? Sixty years ago it was unknown here, now it fills our canals and ditches, our ponds and streams, barring the progress of salmon up the rivers, choking the shallows of the Trent, the Derwent, and other rivers. No man can say how we got this water-weed, but here it is, flourishing in its new home in a manner unknown in the waters in which it originated.

PRE MONROE DAYS.

The apprentice, having gone into business for himself, is despatching representatives to his old masters. That is principally the case with Argentina, which is sending an Embassy to the Spanish wedding. Who a century ago, could have foreseen such an occurrence? Spain still held South America, though with relaxing grasp, and the sanguinary war of independence had yet to be fought. Argentina had her representatives, cap in hand, at Madrid, but they were ordered out of the city. It was presumptuous for them to plead for reform. In her travail Argentina turned to Great Britain and offered submission to her in return for a protectorate. The Monroe Doctrine had not then been born, but Britain refused to deal. Similarly abortive were the proposals to make a member of the Portuguese Braganza family King of Argentina and to create an Incas descendant Emperor of South America.

THE KING AND THRIFT.

Friendly societies, for one of the best known of which the King has opened new offices, discharge a work in which his Majesty has from his youth up been interested. His association with the Commissioner for the Housing of the Poor gave him an insight into the life of the mean streets which he has not forgotten. It was because of this well-known interest of his, no doubt, that he was asked last autumn to receive a deputation of the unemployed with a view to calling Parliament together to deal with their special difficulties. Of course such a proceeding would have been contrary to precedent and Lord Knollys had to explain the situation in one of his charming little human official letters, dual as impossible, too was the appeal of a Wiltshire peasant, a thrifty son of the soil, who, though he had done his best to lay by against a rainy day, was hard hit by the bad times. He wanted the King personally to declare that those who pay regularly to friendly societies should be exempt from payment of poor rates.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

With the best of wishes his subjects may sometime make embarrassing propositions to the King—propositions in which benefit is sought to be conferred not upon the petitioners but upon the Sovereign. Not very long ago a Scottish provost wrote a personal letter to the King desiring permission to raise a shilling testimonial in token of gratitude for the work accomplished by King Edward in promoting the 'Entente Cordiale' between England and France. The pleasantest of pleasant letters was returned. The King appreciated very highly the kindliness of the suggestion. "The King rejoices to hear that his subjects think that he and the Queen have been of some utility in promoting peace and goodwill, and they are more than contented with the reward." The King, while grateful for the proposal, desired that no further steps should be taken in the matter.

ON THE POUNCE.

Gussasa, the Abyssinian chief has spared the world a good deal of trouble, it may be by this summary dealing with Hailo Mariam, his outlawed and irreconcilable countryman. To have released his prisoners while the outlaw lived would have been an awkward matter for the liberators, for this is a matter on which the Ethiopian has strict views. During the war with Italy an Abyssinian soldier out exercising a prisoner was persuaded by the Italian to let him try the capes of his the Abyssian's horse. No sooner had he set foot in the stirrup than the prisoner galloped for dear life and got clear away. A day or two later the disappointed janitor was found creeping stealthily through the woods, and explained the object of his foray. If, he said, he turned up at the next inspection minus his prisoner there would be a frightful row. Therefore he went but stalking every morning to see if he could catch another.

UNSUSPECTED PERIL.

The question of the security of the grand stands now erected in the streets of Madrid is a serious one for intending sightseers at the royal wedding. When similar structures were being put up in London for the Coronation a rough and ready but eminently effective test was applied. Lusty bands of Guardsmen were sent out to skip and jump for all they were worth upon the completed structures. If the latter endured this strain they passed. We had a terrible accident at a Glasgow football match four years ago. The collapse of a grand stand brought death to twenty-five persons and injury to five hundred more. The building had been tested and officially pronounced safe only a few hours before the catastrophe. But the engineers had taken into account only the strain of a stationary mass of people; they had not calculated the extra stress caused by that same mass swaying violently to and fro in the excitement of the match. It was the swaying, not the weight, which caused the disaster.

ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

What is the proportion of red-haired people in Ireland? No stage Irishman is complete without a wig like fire. Mrs. Martin Harvey is true to convention in Boy O'Carroll, and is red-polled like all other stage Irish. There is a popular prejudice against red-hair. The credulous would never trust a person so crowned. Legend, upon which this dislike is alleged to be based, has it that Judas had red-hair; hence the phrase Judas-coloured hair. Cain, the first murderer, too is said to have been red-haired. The fact that the Danes were largely a red-haired people may have had something to do with the disfavour of this colour of thatch in England, where Queen Alexandra's countrymen were once wont frequently to make themselves unpleasantly conspicuous.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	23
D Chetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	7
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	32
F Parel, Sewree and Ston	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	11	10	102
Total plague deaths to date	133,383	117,392	
Same date last year	15	13	112

SMALL-POX.
Attacks. Deaths.
1 1

CHOLERA.
Attacks. Deaths.
3 1

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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SWEET CRISP BISCUITS
Of Fancy Shape and Delicious Nutty Flavour.

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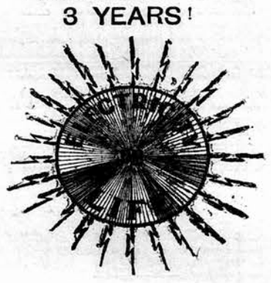
"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from the Chemists, ROCHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.

Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

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Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

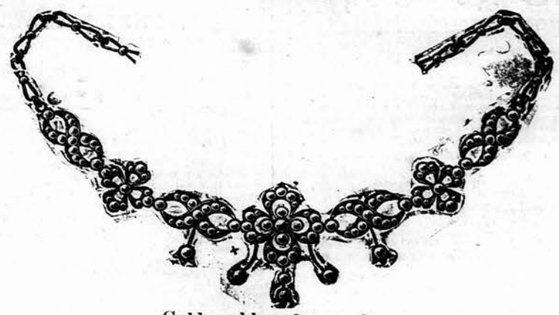
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

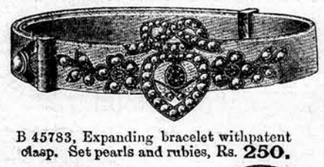
Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.


Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.


B 45783, Expanding bracelet with patent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. gold, pear and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

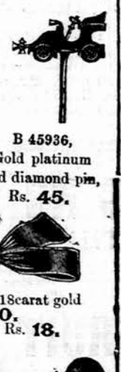
B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls Rs. 90

B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12 9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8

B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17

B 44194, Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.


B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20. 15carat gold, Rs. 18.

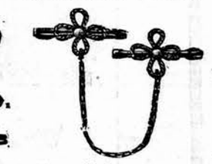
B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.

B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.


41737, Twin safety pins set turquoises, Rs. 12.

B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with diamond, Rs. 17.

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As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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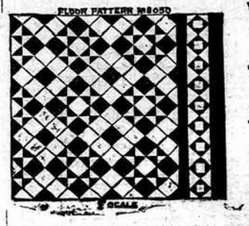

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The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful apedito, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and or its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."
Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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The British Medical Journal says:
"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

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"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

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